This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

https://books.google.com

EducT
1118.24
301

THE BEGINNER'S GREEK COMPOSITION

COLLAR AND DANIELL

Digitized by Google

Educ T 1118.94.301

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY OF THE

Department of Education

COLLECTION OF TEXT-BOOKS
Contributed by the Publishers

TRANSFERRED

H

Digitized by Google

3 2044 102 850 054

Digitized by Google

2019

Digitized by Google

THE BEGINNER'S

GREEK COMPOSITION

BASED MAINLY UPON XENOPHON'S
ANABASIS, BOOK I

BY

WILLIAM C. COLLAR

AND

M. GRANT DANIELL

BOSTON, U.S.A.
GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
1894

Digitized by Google

F110.2777
EducT 1118.94.301

Harvard University,
Dept. of Education Library

TRANSFERRED TO
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

1932

COPYRIGHT, 1893
BY WILLIAM C. COLLAR AND M. GRANT DANIELL

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

COLLEGE admission requirements in writing Greek practically determine the scope and fix the aim of instruction in the schools. Though these requirements vary in degree, they point to the same end — power and knowledge of the language sufficient for translating easy narrative or address into Attic Greek. So far as amount of acquisition can be approximately measured, nothing could be more reasonable and just. By working consciously and definitely toward that goal by the best method, the learner is sure to derive the highest benefit that the study can yield.

But what is the best method, or at least, a good method? It is now pretty generally ad-

Digitized by Google

mitted that it is not one that divides and divorces writing from reading. Assuming that the learner has a good mastery of inflections and such knowledge of simple constructions as is ordinarily acquired in the first year's study, the basis of exercises for beginners should be a Greek text that he has read and studied with care. In this way the learner turns to account not only all that he has consciously acquired, but what, on the whole, is of greater importance, all that he has unconsciously absorbed.

The *ipsissima verba*, then, of a Greek text constitute the foundation and the model ; the ability to translate connected English into Greek is the goal. The question then arises, shall practice in writing be applied to and accompany a large area of text, or shall it rest in the elementary stage upon a limited portion of an author? The editors, as will be seen, have chosen the latter alternative, and have based

Digitized by Google

the main part of the exercises upon the first book of Xenophon's Anabasis.

The method assumes of necessity, and this is conceived to be one of its chief recommendations, great familiarity with the original. Such a ready command of the Greek original can neither be required nor expected of more than a limited amount of text. Nor is it essential. Not all of the seven books of Xenophon's Anabasis, for example, afford illustrations of every Greek construction ; but any one book furnishes more than most students master. The case is not the same as in Latin, where a much wider and more various reading precedes and accompanies Latin Composition.

Another consideration carries with it great weight. Since the power of the student, at the end of his preparatory course, to translate connected English of some complexity into Greek is the measure and test, on one side, of his

Digitized by Google

grasp of the language, it should obviously be greatly to his advantage to be practised from the beginning in dealing with simple, but still continuous English.

This principle of continuity in the exercises, so seemingly necessary, if the student is to catch the essential spirit and style of the Greek, is the distinguishing characteristic of this book. In no part and in no single exercise are the sentences detached and unrelated. The sentences for oral translation, though short, simple, and for convenience, numbered, substantially repeat in altered form, the story of the original.

Finally the young learner must be launched upon waters less familiar and cease to hug a known coast. In other words from reproducing, in a sense, an original that he has seen, he must reproduce an original that he has not seen. The transition would, as yet, be too abrupt to passages based on no Greek text.

Digitized by Google

The style and vocabulary should not be quite unlike what he has become familiar with. Accordingly the book concludes with longer English passages, which are largely translations from different works of Xenophon, and include a few recent Harvard entrance examination papers, with here and there a note.

It is hoped that many teachers will welcome the brief notes appended to each exercise calling attention to correspondences and differences between Latin and Greek. Here is a considerable body of material for comparison of words, idioms, and constructions in the two languages. The editors have learned, in their experience, to appreciate the value of such comparative study. They find that it aids the memory in the acquisition of both languages, cultivates habits of observation and reflection, and thereby adds zest to study. These notes are perhaps sufficient by way of stimulus and suggestion,

Digitized by Google

and they are offered in the confident expectation that they will not only prove interesting and useful in themselves, but will also incite the learner to original work in the same direction.

BOSTON, July 28, 1893.

Digitized by Google

NOTE.

The learner is expected to find in the Greek text illustrations of the grammatical principles selected for each exercise. These principles should be thoroughly mastered, examples of each committed to memory, and often reviewed. The method of the book also presumes repeated reviews of the exercises, both oral and written. Among the references to the grammar one will occasionally be found that does not apply to any sentence in the immediate lesson. Such references should not, however, be neglected. They are always illustrated in the text on which the exercise is based, and the application is made in subsequent exercises.

It is recommended that the working over of the exercises be continued through the whole period of prose reading in the preparatory course. Thus the grammatical principles here illustrated will find daily additional confirmation, and the importance of carefully noting new words, idioms, and forms of expression as they occur, will be impressed upon the mind of the student.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE I.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 1, 2.

The grammatical references are to the grammars of Goodwin, revised edition, and Hadley-Allen (H.).

a. Historical Present. 1252 ; H. 828.
b. Article for Possessive. 949 ; H. 658.
c. Participle with τυγχάνω. 1586 ; H. 984.
d. Participle of Attendant Circumstance. 1563, 7 ; H. 968.

In the exercises a superior figure put after a word (e. g. him[3]) applies to that word alone ; put before a word (e. g. [1]fell), applies to two or more immediately following.

1. Cyrus was son of Dareios. 2. Dareios [1]fell sick. 3. Dareios [2]happens to be sick. 4. He wishes his younger son to be with him.[3] 5. Parysatis, [2]as it happened, was with him. 6. He [4]sent for Cyrus. 7. Accordingly Cyrus came up from his[5] province. 8. Then[6] both his sons

Digitized by Google

were with him. 9. And[7] Cyrus had also[7] taken along Tissaphernes. 10. Hoplites assembled[8] in the plain. 11. Now Cyrus was general of all the hoplites. 12. But Xenias, as it happened, had two hundred hoplites.

1. Use the aorist. 2. Cf. παρὼν ἐτύγχανε. 3. Omit. 4. What voice? 5. Use the article. 6. τότε. 7. Cf. καὶ στρατηγὸν δέ. 8. That is, *used to assemble;* imperfect tense, what voice?

He sent for Cyrus: **Cyrum arcessivit.** *Younger:* **minor natu.** **καὶ . . . δὲ: itemque.** *They used to assemble:* **se conferebant.** **ἐπεὶ ἠσθένει Δαρεῖος: cum Dareus aegrotaret.** **ὁ πρεσβύτερος παρὼν ἐτύγχανε: maior natu forte aderat.** **ὡς φίλον: ratus eum sibi esse amicum.** **ὁπλῖται: milites gravis armaturae.** Translate 3 and 4 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE II.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 1, 3, 4.

a. Aorist for English Pluperfect. 1261 ; H. 837.
b. Optative in Indirect Discourse. 1487 ; H. 932.
c. Dative with Compound Verbs. 1179 ; H. 775.
d. Object Clauses with ὅπως after Verbs of Striving, etc. 1372 ; H. 885.

1. Cyrus was falsely accused to his brother. 2. For Tissaphernes was plotting against Cyrus. 3. Now [1] Cyrus's brother [2] was established on the throne. 4. And he was persuaded [3] by Tissaphernes. 5. So [4] he arrested Cyrus. 6. But his mother begged him off, [5] with the avowed intention of sending him back to his province. 7. For Parysatis loved Cyrus more than Artaxerxes.[6] 8. Artaxerxes had dishonored his brother Cyrus. 9. And Cyrus planned [7] that he might never again be dishonored. 10. Cyrus

Digitized by Google

will never[8] be king instead of his brother. 11. For[9] he is [10]in the power of Artaxerxes.

1. Use the article, putting "Cyrus's" in the attributive position. 2. Follow the text. 3. ὑπό with genitive. 4. δή; be careful about the position 5. Cf. ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. 6. In the same construction with "Cyrus." 7. ὅπως; with what mood and tense? 8. οὔποτε; cf. μήποτε in the text. 9. γάρ, postpositive; compare enim in Latin. 10. Observe the peculiar Greek idiom.

κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν: regno potitus est. *He was persuaded by Tissaphernes:* a Tissapherne ei persuasum est. **ὡς ἀποκτενῶν**: hoc consilio ut eum interficeret; or, dicens se eum interfecturum. *Instead of his brother:* fratris loco. **ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ**: in fratris potestate. **ἢν δύνηται**: si fieri possit. Translate 10 and 11 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE III.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 5, 6.

a. ὡς and ὅτι with Superlative. H. 651.
b. Final Clauses with ἵνα, etc. 1365 ; H. 881.
c. Article with Attributive Phrase. 952, 959 ; H. 666 *c*.
d. ὥστε with Infinitive expressing Result. 1449–50 ; H. 927, 953.

1. The men from the king came to Cyrus. 2. And he so treated them that[1] they were friendly to him. 3. They were friendly rather to him than to the king. 4. The barbarians [2]with him are competent to wage war. 5. And they are all well disposed to Cyrus. 6. The Greek force [3]is assembling. 7. The king is [4]wholly unprepared. 8. Cyrus collected his force secretly[5] [6]so as to take the king unprepared. 9. He has a garrison in the city.

Digitized by Google

10. He directs the garrison commanders to take the very best men. 11. Tissaphernes is plotting against the Ionian cities. 12. They were originally his. 13. For[7] the king gave them to him. 14. But now[8] they [9]belong to Cyrus.

1. ὥστε; with what mood? 2. "With him," an attributive phrase limiting "barbarians." 3. See Ex. **1**, 10, and note. 4. Not to be literally translated. 5. Use the participle. 6. A purpose clause. 7. See Ex. **2**, note 9. 8. *νῦν*. 9. *Are of Cyrus.*

They are well disposed to Cyrus: **bono erga Cyrum animo sunt.** *He commands them to take:* **imperat eis ut comparent**; or, **eos iubet comparare.** ὥστε αὐτῷ φίλους εἶναι: **ut sibi essent amici.** ἱκανοὶ πολεμεῖν: **idonei ad bellum gerendum.** ὅτι βελτίστους: **quam optimos.** *Rather to him than to the king:* **sibi magis quam regi.** ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον: **quam maxime imparatum.** Translate 13 and 14 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE IV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 1-6.

1. When Dareios was sick, [1] the elder of his two sons was with him, but [1] the younger [2] happened to be in the province of which Dareios [3] had made him satrap.[4] Accordingly he sent for him, and he went up with [5] Xenias, a Parrhasian, [6] who was commander of three hundred Greek hoplites.

2. [7] On the death of Dareios, Artaxerxes became king. Now when he [3] had arrested his brother, [8] intending to disgrace him, Parysatis, their mother, begged Cyrus off. But when he had gone back to his province, he plotted against the king his brother, [8] with the avowed intention of reigning in his stead.

3. All the barbarians who [9] were [9] with him he so treated that they were well disposed to

Digitized by Google

him, and he planned [10] to have a Greek force [11] assemble in the cities, [12] in order that he might make war [13] upon Artaxerxes.

1. Use μέν and δέ in these two clauses, being careful about their position. 2. See Ex. **1**, note 2. 3. Aorist. 4. Predicate accusative. 5. *Having.* 6. Express the relative clause by a participle. 7. Recast the phrase before translating. 8. Future participle; with or without ὡς? 9. Omit. 10. *That a Greek force should assemble.* 11. Cf. εἰς πεδίον ἀθροίζονται. 12. See Ex. **3**, note 6. 13. Dative.

On the death of Dareios: **cum Dareus mortuus esset.** *In order that he might make war upon Artaxerxes:* **ut Artaxerxi bellum inferret.** *Intending to disgrace:* **dedecorandi consilio.** *In his stead:* **eius loco,** not **eius in loco.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE V.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 7, 8.

a. Pronominal Article. 981 ; H. 654.
b. ὥστε with Indicative. 1449-50 ; H. 927.
c. Infinitive with Article. 955, 1 ; H. 959.
d. Participle in Indirect Discourse. 1588 ; H. 982.

1. Tissaphernes became aware beforehand [1] that men [2] were revolting to Cyrus. 2. And this was a pretext [3] for killing some and banishing others. 3. But Cyrus took [1] under his protection [4] those who were banished. 4. And [5] he had this pretext [3] for besieging Miletos both by land and by sea. 5. He did not wish [6] Tissaphernes to rule over those cities. 6. But he claimed [7] that the king should give them to him. 7. He was the king's brother. 8. The king thought [7] that Cyrus was collecting an army [8] because he was at war with Tissapher-

Digitized by Google

nes. 9. Consequently[9] he was not displeased [10] at Cyrus's collecting an army. 10. But Cyrus [11] was plotting against him.

1. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 2. Omit, as implied in the Greek participle. 3. Cf. τοῦ ἀθροίζειν. 4. *The* [*ones*] *fleeing.* 5. *This was a pretext to him.* 6. It is assumed that the learner will be able to recall words of very common occurrence. 7. Accusative with infinitive. 8. Use participle agreeing with "Cyrus." 9. *So that.* 10. Cf. αὐτῶν πολεμούντων. 11. Use the verb corresponding to ἐπιβουλήν.

Some . . . others: **partim . . . partim.** *By land and sea:* **terra marique.** *He was not displeased:* **non moleste ferebat.** *Become aware beforehand:* The prefix **προ-** of the Greek verb becomes **prae** in Latin, **praesentio.** *Those who were banished:* **in exsilium actos.** Translate 8 into Latin, and mark the difference whether you express the last clause by the indicative or subjunctive with **quod.** Translate 10 into Latin. What case does **insidior** take?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE VI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 9, 10.

a. Adverbial Accusative. 1060 ; H. 719.
b. Predicate Adjective for Adverb. 926 ; H. 619.
c. Genitive with Adverb of Place. 1148 ; H. 757.
d. Two Accusatives after Verbs of Asking, etc. 1069 ; H. 724.

1. Klearchos collected another army for Cyrus. 2. This army was collected in the following manner. 3. Cyrus [1] became acquainted with Klearchos. 4. And he gave him [2] a large sum of money. 5. With this money Klearchos supported his [3] soldiers. 6. Now [4] the Thracians [5] that lived beyond the Hellespont were at war with Klearchos. 7. But Greeks also lived in the Chersonesos [6] that is opposite Abydos. 8. These Greeks willingly [7] contributed money for the support of an army. 9. And

Digitized by Google

thus two armies [8] were secretly supported for Cyrus. 10. Aristippos [9] happens to be hard pressed by his opponents [10] in Thessaly. 11. And he asks Cyrus for four months' pay.

1. Cf. τούτῳ συγγενόμενος. 2. *Much* (πολύς) *money*. 3. Use the article only. 4. δέ. 5. Use the participle. 6. Not a relative clause in Greek. 7. *Willing*. 8. Cf. τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν. 9. See Ex. **1**, *c*. 10. Position of this phrase?

In the following manner: **in hunc modum.** *Were secretly supported:* **clam alebantur.** *Willingly:* **sua sponte.** *A large sum of money:* **magnam pecuniam.** Translate 11 into Latin. Remember that **peto** does not take an accusative of the person.

μάχαιρα.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE VII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 10, 11.

a. Dative of Possession. 1173; H. 768.
b. Dative of Approach. 1175, 1177; H. 772.
c. Genitive with Words of Superiority. 1120; H. 749.
d. πρίν with Subjunctive and Optative. 1471, 2; H. 924.

1. Aristippos, a guest-friend of Cyrus, was hard pressed by his opponents. 2. So, coming[1] to Cyrus, he asked him for [2]hoplites, peltasts, and two months' pay. 3. "I will give you what you ask," said[3] Cyrus. 4. "But I beg of you not to come to terms with them yet." 5. Aristippos got the better of his opponents. 6. But he did not wish to make peace with them [4]till he should consult with Cyrus. 7. [5]And so he secretly maintained a force for

Digitized by Google

Cyrus. 8. Proxenos also[6] was Cyrus's[7] guest-friend. 9. Him Cyrus asked to march into the country of the Pisidians. 10. These were causing trouble to Cyrus's district. 11. And Sokrates also came with as many men as possible. 12. Cyrus requested him to come, [8]because, as he said, he was to make war on the Pisidians. 13. [9]With the aid of Sophainetos he made war on Tissaphernes.

1. *Having come.* 2. See Ex. **6**, *d*. 3. ἔφη. 4. πρόσθεν . . . πρίν with optative. 5. καί. 6. καί; before or after the noun? 7. What case? 8. *As being about to make war.* 9. Cf. σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι.

With as many men as possible: **cum militum quam maximo numero.** *Because, as he said, he was going to make war:* **quod bellum illaturus esset.** What has become of "as he said" in the Latin? Cf. note in Ex. **5**. *To make war on any one:* **alicui bellum inferre.** Translate 5 into Latin. "To march," not infinitive.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE VIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 1, 7–11.

1. Cyrus [1] was secretly plotting against the king his brother, and he found many pretexts [2] for collecting troops. Being at war with Tissaphernes, he besieged Miletos [3] with the avowed intention of restoring the exiles whom Tissaphernes had banished from that city.

2. And so the king did not perceive that [4] Cyrus was raising an army [5] for the purpose of warring against him; for the tribute [6] accruing from the cities which [7] happened to be [8] in the power of Tissaphernes was sent to Artaxerxes by Cyrus.

3. Cyrus also gave money to Klearchos, a Lakedaimonian in the Chersonesos, and to Aristippos, a Thessalian, [9] who were his guest-

Digitized by Google

friends, for the support of soldiers. Thus three armies [10] were secretly supported for him.

1. *Escaped notice plotting;* see Ex. **6**, 9. 2. *Of the collecting* (infinitive). 3. See Ex. **2**, 6 and note 5. 4. ὅτι. 5. Use future participle agreeing with "Cyrus." 6. Use the plural. 7. See Ex. **1**, *c*. 8. Cf. Ex. **2**, note 10. 9. *Being.* 10. Cf. note 1.

Pretexts for collecting troops: **praetexta militis cogendi.** *For the support of soldiers:* **ad milites alendos.** Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin. *Perceive:* **animadverto.** *Was raising* (to be raising): **cogo.** *For the purpose,* etc.: **ad . . . gerendum;** and how else?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE IX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 1, 2.

a. Participle as Noun. 1560; H. 966.
b. Future Conditions (more vivid). 1403; H. 898.
c. Genitive with Verbs of Ruling, etc. 1109; H. 741.
d. Attraction (Incorporation) of Antecedent. 1037; H. 995.

1. [1]Cyrus now resolved to march inland. 2. And he collected his Greek and barbarian forces.[2] 3. Then Klearchos came with[3] an army. 4. Cyrus directed him to expel the Pisidians from their country. 5. He directed Aristippos to become reconciled with [4]his people. 6. "Send to me," said[5] Cyrus, "what army you have." 7. Xenias commanded[6] those who guarded the citadels. 8. He decided[7] to obey Cyrus and come with as many soldiers

Digitized by Google

as possible. 9. All[8] the Greek generals had confidence in Cyrus. 10. For he promised to restore them to their homes. 11. [9]If he is able, he will restore you to your homes.

1. *It seemed best to Cyrus.* 2. Omit. 3. Either of two participles may be used. 4. *Those at home.* 5. ἔφη. 6. Cf. τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας. 7. Cf. note 1. 8. πᾶς. 9. The text has εἰ with the optative, a quoted sentence after a secondary tense. Use here ἐάν with the subjunctive.

It seemed best: **visum est.** *To expel:* **ut eiceret.** *To become reconciled with:* **redire in gratiam cum.** *Had confidence in Cyrus:* **Cyro fidem habebant.** *He will restore you to your homes:* **vos domum reducet.** *He promised to restore them:* **promisit se eos reducturum.** Translate 6 and 8 into Latin. "What army": *what of army.* *Decide:* **constituo** or **decerno**; or see note 1.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE X.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 3-5.

a. Genitive of Source. 1130; H. 750.
b. Instrumental Dative. 1181; H. 776.
c. ὡς with Names of Persons. 1220, 8; H. 722, *a.*
d. Position of οὗτος with Article. 974; H. 673.

1. The men[1] from the cities [2]arrived at Sardis. 2. Proxenos and Xenias were present with fifty-five hundred men. 3. Sophainetos and Sokrates had about sixteen hundred. 4. Tissaphernes observed these movements.[1] 5. And he thought that these armies were [3]too large to be used against the Pisidians. 6. [4]With this idea he proceeded as rapidly as possible to the king. 7. The king, hearing[5] from Tissaphernes of the preparation against him,[6] was very[7] angry. 8. Then he ordered

Digitized by Google

an army to be collected [8] with all speed. 9. When Cyrus had heard that his troops were all present in Sardis, he set out. 10. Starting [5] from that city, he marched to the Macander river. 11. This river was in Lydia, and there was a pontoon bridge upon it.

1. Omit. 2. Notice in the text three verbs used to express this idea. 3. *Larger than as if against.* 4. *Having thought this.* 5. This use of the present participle in English must not be imitated in Greek; use the aorist. 6. *Himself;* put "against him" in the attributive position. 7. μάλιστα. 8. Not to be translated literally.

As quickly as possible: **quam celerrime poterat.** *He heard from Socrates of the preparation:* **a Socrate de apparatu certior factus est.** *Starting from Sardis:* **Sardibus profectus.** *Armies . . . too large to be used:* **copias . . . maiores quam quae usurparentur.** Translate 1 and 9 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 6, 7.

a. Predicate Position of μέσος. 978; H. 671.
b. Imperfect of Customary Action. 1253, 2; H. 830.
c. Conditional Relative Clauses. General Suppositions. 1431; H. 914, *B.*

1. Cyrus crossed the Maeander river. 2. [1]After one day's march through Phrygia, he came to Kolossai. 3. Kolossai was a large and prosperous city. 4. Thither came Menon with fifteen hundred soldiers. 5. Another city of Phrygia, where Cyrus had a park, was Kelainai. 6. At[2] Kelainai were the sources of the Maeander river. 7. Here Cyrus used to hunt wild animals [3]on horseback in his[4] park. 8. [5]Whenever he exercised his horses, he hunted wild animals. 9. [6]Whenever he hunts

Digitized by Google

wild animals, he goes[7] into this park. 10. The park which I have mentioned was in the middle of the city. 11. And it had the Maeander river flowing through its centre.

1. Recast the phrase before translating. 2. **ἐν**. 3. Why is **ἀπό** with the genitive used? 4. See Ex. **1**, note 5. 5. A general supposition, past time. 6. A general supposition, present time; use **ὁπόταν**. 7. **ἔρχομαι**.

On horseback: **ex equo** or **vectus equo**. *Whenever he hunted wild animals:* **quotiens feras venaretur**. *To Kolossai:* **Colossas**. *At Kelainai:* **Celaenis**. **πόλις οἰκουμένη**: **urbs incolis frequens**. **παράδεισος** (game-park): **vivarium**. Translate 6 and 10 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 1-7.

1. When Cyrus promised the Greek generals not to stop till [1] he should arrive among the Pisidians, they decided [2] to put confidence in him. Accordingly they assembled with [3] such armies as they had.

2. But Tissaphernes thought that Cyrus was not [4] going to march against the Pisidians, but against the king himself; and the king, hearing [5] this from Tissaphernes, [6] made his preparations in turn.

3. I have mentioned what forces Cyrus had. With these he started from [7] Sardis and marched on as rapidly as possible. [8] Whenever he arrived at a large city, he halted for a few [9] days. But [10] when he reached his palace in Kelainai, he remained five days, and hunted wild animals in the park with Klearchos.

Digitized by Google

1. Cf. Ex. **7**, note 4. 2. Cf. Ex. **9**, note 1. 3. Cf. **ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ στράτευμα.** 4. *About to march*, future infinitive. 5. Cf. Ex. **10**, note 5. 6. *Prepared himself.* 7. **ἐξ** or **ἀπό**? 8. See Ex. **11**, note 5. 9. **ὀλίγος.** 10. Not a general, but a particular supposition.

Hearing this from Tissaphernes: **ubi de his rebus a Tissapherne certior factus est.** *I have mentioned what forces Cyrus had:* **dixi quas copias haberet Cyrus.** *To arrive at:* **pervenire ad.** Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin. "That Cyrus was not going to march": *Cyrus not to be about to march.*

ἅρμα.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 8, 9.

a. ὑπό with Dative. 1219, 2; H. 808, 2.
b. Genitive of Measure. 1094, 5; H. 732, *a*.
c. Neuter Plural with Singular Verb. 899, 2; H. 604.

1. The source[1] of the river Marsyas is at the foot of the acropolis. 2. [2]And near it the Great King[3] had a large palace. 3. This palace, which was built by Xerxes, was fortified. 4. At this place the width of the Marsyas was thirty-two feet. 5. And near this river Apollo is said to have [4]contended with Marsyas, whom [5]he defeated and flayed. 6. The skin of the luckless[6] Marsyas he hung up in a cave. 7. And for this reason they called the river Marsyas. 8. [7]When Xerxes had been defeated in battle, he built the palace in Kelai-

Digitized by Google

nai. 9. He had been defeated in Greece, and built the palace [8] during his retreat. 10. Here an enumeration of the Greeks was made. 11. The hoplites all told [9] amounted to [10] about eleven thousand.

1. Plural. 2. *Near which*, παρά with Dative. 3. Cf. Κύρῳ a few lines back. 4. Cf. ἐρίζοντά οἱ. 5. *Having defeated, he flayed.* 6. ἀτυχής. 7. Clause with ὅτε, or participle ; what word should come first in Greek? 8. *When he was retreating.* 9. Omit. 10. Cf. ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους.

At the foot of the Acropolis: **sub arce.** **ἐρίζω τινί: certo,** or **contendo, cum aliquo.** *Whom he defeated and flayed:* **cui, cum eum vicisset, pellem detraxit.** **ἀποχωρεῖν: se recipere.** Translate 7 and 8 into Latin. Why can you not say **Xerxe victo?**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 10, 11.

a. Cognate Accusative. 1051; H. 715.
b. Accusative of Extent. 1062; H. 720.
c. Predicate Nominative. 907; H. 595, *b*.
d. The Negatives οὐ and μή. 1607–13; H. 1018–25.

1. Thence he marches on five days' march, twenty-five parasangs. 2 But he stayed four days at[1] Peltai. 3. Peltai was[2] an inhabited city. 4. Here Xenias[3] celebrated the Lykaia with sacrifices. 5. And the games which he held were viewed by Cyrus. 6. At[1] Kaÿster Plain the soldiers demanded their wages. 7. They often went to Cyrus's quarters. 8. For three months' pay was due them. 9. More than two months' pay[5] is due the Greeks. 10. But Cyrus,[6] having no money, can not pay them.[7]

Digitized by Google

11. Cyrus was troubled, [6] because he had not the money due the soldiers. 12. [8] Evidently he wished to pay the soldiers.[9] 13. For [10] he always [11] paid when he had the money. 14. And he spoke hopefully.

1. ἐν. 2. Note the plural subject. 3. *Sacrificed the Lykaia.* 5. The subject. 6. *Not having.* 7. Omit. 8. *He was evident wishing.* 9. Not accusative. 10. Cf. ἔχοντα ἀποδιδόναι. 11. ἀεί.

At Peltai: **Peltis.** *To Peltai:* **Peltas.** *To Cyrus's quarters:* **ad praetorium Cyri.** *Spoke hopefully:* **spes proponebat.** *Evidently he wished:* **apparebat eum cupere.** **ὠφείλετο : debebatur.** Translate 7 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 12–14.

a. Apposition. 911; H. 623.
b. Infinitive in Indirect Discourse. 1522; H. 946.
c. Personal and Impersonal Constructions. 1522, 2; H. 944.

1. While[1] Cyrus was in Kaÿster Plain, Epyaxa came there. 2. She was said to be the wife of Syennesis. 3. Who was king of the whole country of the Kilikians. 4. She gave Cyrus a good deal of money. 5. And the soldiers received[2] four months' pay. 6. It was said that Epyaxa had a body-guard about her. 7. The Kilikian queen[3] begged of Cyrus to hold[4] a review of the army. 8. It is said that Cyrus was willing to display the army to Epyaxa. 9. But he did not hold the review till[5] he came to another city. 10. Epyaxa had

Digitized by Google

not yet left Cyrus, but proceeded with him to Thymbrion. 11. There was a spring [6] beside the road. 12. Near it Midas, King of the Phrygians, caught the Satyr. 13. He is said to have mixed [7] wine with the spring. 14. Therefore this was called Midas's spring.

1. ἕως. 2. λαμβάνω. 3. Omit. 4. Not ἔχω. 5. πρίν with the indicative. 6. Why is the accusative used here with παρά? 7. *The spring with wine.*

A good deal of money: **magna pecunia.** Cf. Matt. XXVIII, 12, "And they gave large money unto the soldiers." Translate into Latin **καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρῳ δοῦναι χρήματα πολλά.** Translate 7 into Latin. *Of Cyrus:* accusative, or **a** with ablative, according as you use **rogo** or **peto.** *To hold:* not infinitive. *Hold a review:* **ostendo.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 8–14.

1. Cyrus remained twenty days near the Marsyas river, [1] which is about twenty-four feet wide. Here Apollo is said to have defeated Marsyas. Here also Xerxes, [2] on his retreat from Greece, built a palace.

2. While [3] Cyrus was marching on through the country, he held two reviews of the army, one [4] of the Greeks [4] and the other of both [5] Greeks and barbarians. The review [6] at Tyriaion he held [7] because he wished to display his army to Epyaxa.

3. [8] Now she had given him money, and he had paid his soldiers with [9] this money. For he owed them more than three months' wages, and [10] was annoyed because [11] he could not pay them; for it was not in his character

Digitized by Google

not to be annoyed when[12] he had no[13] money for[14] the wages of his soldiers.

1. *Of which the width*, etc. 2. *When he was retreating.* 3. ἕως. 4. τὴν μέν . . . τὴν δέ. 5. καί. 6. Put "at Tyriaion" in the attributive position. 7. *Wishing.* 8. αὖτη δή. 9. ἀπό. Cf. Ex. **6**, 5. 10. Use the imperfect. 11. ὅτι. 12. ὁπότε with optative; conditional relative sentence, general supposition. 13. *Not;* οὐ or μή? 14. εἰς.

One . . . the other: **alter . . . alter.** *It was not in his character:* **non erat ex eius moribus.** *While Cyrus was marching:* **dum Cyrus iter facit.** Observe that the Latin uses the present of a past act after **dum.** *Because he wished:* Mark the difference between **quod vellet** and **quod volebat.** How would the former be expressed in Greek? Translate 1 into Latin. *Near:* **prope.** *Width:* **latitudo.** "Which is . . . wide": *of which the width is. Feet:* the construction is the same as in Greek. *Palace:* **regia.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 15, 16.

a. Inceptive Aorist. 1260; H. 841.
b. ἐπί with Genitive. 1210, 1, *a*, *c*; H. 799, 1, *a*, *d*.
c. κατά with Accusative. 1211, 2, *c*; H. 800, 2, *d*.
d. Difference between Aorist and Imperfect. 1259; H. 829, 836.

1. It was the custom of [1] the Greeks to be drawn up for battle four deep. 2. And each commander marshalled [2] his own men. 3. Menon and [3] his division took their stand [4] on the right. 4. It is said that Klearchos and [5] his men held the left. 5. While [6] the other generals were said to occupy [7] the centre. 6. The barbarians were drawn up [8] by troops and by companies. 7. And thus arranged they passed in review. 8. The Greeks, however, did not march by Cyrus and Epyaxa. 9. [9] But they, on the

Digitized by Google

contrary, rode past the whole Greek [10] line. 10. [11] Cyrus rode in his chariot, but Epyaxa in her carriage. 11. The shields of all the Greeks were uncovered [12] as if for battle.

1. *To.* 2. *The* [*men*] *of himself.* 3. *The* [*men*] *with him.* 4. ἐν δεξιᾷ (sc. χειρί). 5. *The* [*men*] *of him.* 6. δέ. 7. In this exercise are several instances of synonymous English words used for the same Greek word. 8. Cf. κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. 9. οὗτοι δέ. 10. *Of the Greeks.* 11. Put μέν and δέ in their appropriate places. 12. ὥσπερ.

Four deep: **in quaternos.** *Menon and his division:* **Menon cum suis.** *Drawn up by troops and by companies:* **turmatim et centuriatim instructi.** *To ride by in a chariot:* **curru praetervehi.** Translate 4 into Latin in two ways. *Left:* **laevum.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XVIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 17, 18.

a. *Constructio Pragnans.* 1225; H. 788.
b. Omission of Subject. 897, 4; H. 602, *c.*
c. Participle denoting Time. 1563, 1; H. 968.
d. Position of the Partitive Genitive. 965; H. 730, *d.*

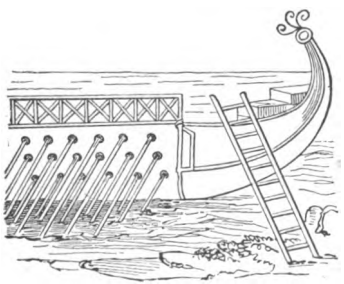
1. When Cyrus [1] had stopped his chariot in front of the Greeks, he sent Pigres to Klearchos. 2. Now Pigres, a Persian, was his interpreter. 3. [2] As his custom was, he sent an interpreter to the Greeks. 4. The Greeks [3] at his command threw forward their arms with a shout. 5. And after this they advanced rapidly. 6. When the trumpet sounded, the whole line advanced. 7. And great [4] was the terror of the Kilikian queen. 8. [5] The men in the tents abandoned their arms and fled. 9. It is said

Digitized by Google

that the Kilikian queen admired the discipline of the army. 10. And Cyrus is said to have been pleased [6] when he saw the terror of the barbarians.

1. See Ex. **2**, *a*. 2. Cf. Ex. **17**, 1. 3. *Having been ordered by him.* 4. *Much.* 5. Cf. οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, κ. τ. λ. 6. *Having seen.*

As his custom was: **sicut ei mos erat.** *When the trumpet sounded:* **cum classicum cecinisset.** *Abandoned their arms and fled:* **armis relictis fugiebant.** Translate 10 into Latin. *To have been pleased:* use **laetor.**



τριήρης.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 19, 20.

a. Infinitive of Purpose. 1532; H. 951.
b. ὡς with Participle. 1574; H. 978.
c. Adverbial Accusative. 1060; H. 719.

1. Thence he marches on through Phrygia four days' march, twenty-five parasangs. 2. And remained in Ikonion, a frontier city, two days. 3. From this border city he marched into the country of Lykaonia. 4. Lykaonia was plundered [1]on the ground that it was hostile. 5. Cyrus gave it up to the Greeks to plunder. 6. Thence he marched on to Dana by the shortest road. 7. [2]From there he sent Menon with the Kilikian queen to Kilikia. 8. There he put Megaphernes to death [3]because he was plotting against him.[4]

Digitized by Google

9. [5] At any rate, he charged him [6] with plotting against him. 10. This Megaphernes was a wearer of the royal purple. 11. A certain other nobleman, too,[7] was charged [6] with being hostile to Cyrus. 12. And having been accused by Cyrus, he was executed.

1. *As being hostile;* not accusative. 2. Express "from there" by one word. 3. *As plotting against;* cf. ὡς πολεμίαν οὖσαν. 4. *Himself.* 5. οὖν, postpositive. What is a commoner meaning of this particle? 6. Infinitive, indirect discourse. 7. καί.

τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν: via brevissima. *Gave it up . . . to plunder:* **eam diripiendam permisit.** Would the infinitive **diripi** have the same force as the gerundive? *At any rate:* **utique,** or **quomodocunque** (*however*), **res sese habet.** Translate 8 into Latin. Why the subjunctive after **quod?** Remember that **insidior** requires the dative.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 15–20.

1. When Cyrus [1] was reviewing his army at Tyriaion, [2] the barbarians marched past him, but he in his chariot and the Kilikian queen in her carriage rode along in front of the Greeks. Now the Greeks were drawn up by fours, all with [3] bronze helmets, purple tunics, and greaves, and with their shields uncovered; and great [4] was the splendor of the array.

2. [5] In order to frighten the barbarians, Cyrus ordered the whole line of the Greeks to charge [6] with their weapons advanced; and [7] as they moved forward [8] as rapidly as they could, the barbarians were much frightened. Even the Kilikian queen fled, leaving [9] Cyrus behind. The Greeks were pleased [10] when they saw the terror of the barbarians, and came with laughter to their encampment.

Digitized by Google

1. What tense? 2. See Ex. **17,** note 11. 3. *Having.* 4. *Much.* 5. A purpose clause; see Ex. **3,** *b.* 6. *Throwing forward their weapons.* 7. Genitive absolute. 8. See Ex. **3,** *a.* 9. See Ex. **10,** note 5. 10. *Having seen.*

With their weapons advanced: **armis obiectis.** *Leaving Cyrus behind:* **Cyro relicto.** Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin. *To charge:* use **procedo.**

τοξότης.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 21, 22.

a. Dative of Time. 1192; H. 782.
b. Genitive Absolute. 1152; H. 970.
c. Conative Imperfect. 1255; H. 832.
d. Dative of Advantage and Disadvantage. 1165; H. 767.

1. Then Cyrus wished to invade Kilikia. 2. Now [1]he heard that the pass was a very steep carriage road. 3. And impracticable for him to enter, because[2] Syennesis [3]was guarding it. 4. But Syennesis did not stay on the heights. 5. A messenger [4]told Cyrus [5]that Syennesis had gone down to the plain. 6. And Syennesis had indeed[6] abandoned[7] the pass, because [1]he heard that Menon was in Kilikia. 7. Therefore he did not [8]try to hinder Cyrus. 8. [9]Since no one was guarding the pass, the

Digitized by Google

army invaded Kilikia. 9. Also Tamos [10] happened to be sailing around from Ionia. 10. He had Cyrus's triremes. 11. Both Greeks and barbarians [11] were pleased to see a well watered plain. 12. The plain was full of wheat and barley from the mountain to the sea.

1. Cf. ἤκουε . . . Ταμῶν ἔχοντα. 2. ὅτι. 3. What tense? 4. *Said to Cyrus.* 5. Cf. ὅτι λελοιπὼς εἴη; why optative? 6. δή. 7. Aorist. 8. "Try to hinder" may be expressed in two ways. 9. Express by the genitive absolute; *no one guarding.* 10. See Ex. 1, *c.* 11. Cf. Ex. 18, 10 and note.

εἰσβάλλειν εἰς: **inrumpere in.** *He heard that the pass was:* **audivit aditum esse.** *Since no one was guarding:* **nullo custodiente.** Translate 4 and 5 into Latin. Be careful about the *that*-clause. *Go down:* **descendo.** *Plain:* **planities.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 23–25.

a. Dative of Degree. 1184; H. 781.
b. διὰ with Genitive. 1206, 1; H. 795, 1.
c. Accusative of Specification. 1058; H. 718.
d. Genitive with Comparatives. 1153; H. 755.

1. There[1] is in Kilikia a city, Tarsus by name. 2. At that time it was a large and flourishing city, full of provisions. 3. And through this city flowed a river three plethra[2] in width. 4. The city had been abandoned by the inhabitants for a place upon the mountains. 5. The tavern-keepers, however,[3] did not go up to the mountains. 6. But they stayed in their taverns. 7. Epyaxa went down into the plain ten days [4]before Syennesis. 8. And it was said that she arrived in[5] Tarsus five days

Digitized by Google

before Cyrus. 9. Two companies of Menon's army were cut to pieces in the mountains. 10. Or else[6] they were unable to find their way. 11. [7]At any rate, one hundred hoplites perished. 12. Some say they were cut to pieces because they were plundering. 13. Others, because they were left behind by the rest of the army.

1. The expletive "there" is not expressed in Greek or in Latin. 2. See Ex. **13**, *a*. 3. μέντοι, postpositive ; recall the other postpositives that have occurred. 4. Cf. προτέρα Κύρου. 5. *Into ;* why ? 6. Omit. 7. See Ex. **19**, note 5.

A city Tarsus by name: **urbs nomine Tarsi,** or **urbs cui nomen erat Tarsis.** *In width:* **latitudine** or **in latitudinem.** *Five days before Cyrus:* **quinque ante Cyrum diebus.** **ἐν τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ὀρῶν : in transeundis montibus.** *Some . . . others:* **alii . . . alii.** Translate 3 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 26–27.

a. διά with Accusative. 1206, 2; H. 795, 2.
b. Subject of Infinitive omitted. 895, 2; H. 940.
c. μετά with Accusative. 1212, 3 (*b*); H. 801, 3, *a*.
d. Infinitive as Object (not in Indirect Discourse). 1519; H. 948.

1. [1] Menon gave up the palace [2] in Tarsus to his army to plunder. 2. The soldiers were angry on account of the loss of their comrades. 3. Syennesis was summoned to Cyrus. 4. But he was unwilling to come [3] into the power of Cyrus. 5. For he said that Cyrus was [4] superior to him. 6. But when his [5] wife [6] tried to persuade him, he said he would go. 7. After that, having received pledges, he went to Cyrus. 8. On account of the pledges, Cyrus and Syennesis became acquainted with each

Digitized by Google

other. 9. And Cyrus gives him a golden necklace. 10. Which is regarded [7] at court as [8] a valuable present. 11. Cyrus [9] promised not to plunder the country of Syennesis.

1. See Ex. **19**, *a*, and 5. 2. Cf. **τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ**. 3. *Into hands to Cyrus.* 4. *Better than himself.* 5. *The.* 6. Express by one word. 7. *Near the king.* 8. Omit. 9. Cf. Ex. **9**, 10.

μετὰ ταῦτα: post haec. *At court:* apud regem. *To receive pledges:* fidem accipere. *Promised not to plunder:* promisit se non direpturum [esse]. **διὰ τὸν ὄλεθρον**: propter cladem. **πρὶν ἡ γυνὴ αὐτὸν ἔπεισε**: priusquam si persuasisset uxor. Translate 1 into Latin. "To plunder": *to be plundered*, but not infinitive.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXIV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 2, 21–27.

1. Syennesis, the king of Kilikia,[1] wishing to prevent Cyrus [2]from entering his country, seized[3] the pass over[4] the mountains. But a messenger [5]came and told him that Menon [6]had already led his army through the pass, and [7]was marching on through the plain towards Tarsus.

2. Therefore he abandoned the heights, and Cyrus went up [8]without hindrance, and the next day came down into the plain. At Tarsus Cyrus became acquainted with Syennesis, [9]who gave him a large sum of money, and he, on the other hand, gave him many valuable gifts.

Digitized by Google

3. Now Epyaxa had persuaded Syennesis to meet Cyrus, [10] though at first he was unwilling to put himself into his power.

1. *Cilicians.* 2. *To enter.* 3. λαμβάνω. 4. *Through.* 5. *Came saying.* 6. Cf. λελοιπὼς εἴη. 7. Use the present. 8. *No one hindering.* 9. See Ex. **4**, note 1. The student should remember that μέν and δέ are seldom both translated into English, but are very common in Greek. 10. *At first not being willing.*

Wishing to prevent Cyrus from entering: **cum vellet Cyrum prohibere ne inrumperet.** *To persuade one to do a thing:* **alicui persuadere ut** with subjunctive.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 1, 2.

a. ἐπί with Dative. 1210, 2, *c*; H. 799, 2, *c*.
b. Subject of Infinitive omitted. 895, 2; H. 940.
c. Infinitive after Verbs of Hindrance, etc. 1549, 1615; H. 963, 1029.
d. Position of the Genitive of Pronouns with the Article. 960, 977; H. 673, *b*.

1. "We refuse[1] to go forward.[2] 2. For we suspect that we are being led against the king. 3. And we were not hired for this purpose. 4. Klearchos cannot[3] compel us to go. 5. We shall stone him, if he tries.[4]" 6. [5]Such things the soldiers said to each other. 7. Klearchos [6]tried to compel them to advance. 8. But [7]he came near being stoned to death. 9. Then an assembly of his[8] soldiers was summoned by him. 10. They assembled and for a short

Digitized by Google

time stood in silence. 11. And they were surprised because he [9]stood and wept a long time. 12. When they saw him weeping, they didn't [10]stone him [10]any more. 13. After a while Klearchos spoke as follows.

1. *Say not.* 2. Use an adverbial phrase. 3. Use the future. 4. πειράομαι. What kind of conditional sentence? 5. τοιαῦτα. 6. See Ex. **21**, *c*. 7. *By a little he escaped*, etc. 8. Not αὐτοῦ. 9. *Standing wept.* 10. "Not . . . any more": οὐκ ἔτι.

We refuse to go: **negamus nos ituros [esse].** Observe that the Latin expresses the subject of the infinitive. *To stone a person:* **lapides in aliquem conicere.** *He came very near being stoned to death:* **haud multum afuit quin lapidibus obrueretur.** What is this literally, **afuit** being impersonal? Translate 2 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXVI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 3, 4.

a. Prohibitions. 1346; H. 874.
b. μετά with Genitive. 1212, 1, *b*; H. 801, 1.
c. Implied Indirect Discourse. 1502, 1369; H. 937.
d. The Passive of Verbs taking two Accusatives. 1239; H. 724, *a*.

1. "Do not be surprised because I wept. 2. I was distressed at the existing state of things. 3. [1] An exile from my native land, I became Cyrus's guest-friend. 4. And I [2] was well treated by him. 5. When he gave me ten thousand darics, I spent them on you. 6. [3] With your help I drove the Thracians out of the Chersonesos. 7. For the Greeks [4] who lived there were being robbed of their land. 8. Then Cyrus summoned me. 9. And I took

Digitized by Google

the field to aid him [5]if I could. 10. I wished to aid him [6]in return for the money I had received from him. 11. And now you refuse[7] to accompany me."

1. *Fleeing.* 2. Mark the idiom. 3. *With you.* 4. Participle. Notice how often the Greek participle corresponds to a relative clause in English, and conversely. 5. This clause is implied indirect discourse. The direct form would be ἐὰν δύνωμαι. 6. Cf. ἀνθ' ὧν. 7. See Ex. **25**, note 1.

To be distressed, take it hard: **moleste ferre.** *An exile from my native land:* **patria expulsus.** *I spent them on you:* **in vestrum commodum impendebam.** *To aid him if I could:* **ut eum iuvarem, si possem.** Translate 10 into Latin. *In return for:* **pro.** The relative pronoun may not be omitted as in English.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 5, 6.

a. ἄν with Infinitive. 1308; H. 964.
b. Emphatic Negation. 1619; H. 1030.
c. Genitive of Separation. 1117, 1140; H. 748.
d. Conditional Relative Sentences: Future, more vivid. 1434; H. 916.

1. "I am distressed because you do not wish to accompany me. 2. But I will not[1] desert you or[1] prove false to you. 3. [2]If I wish to enjoy the friendship of Cyrus, [3]I must of course desert you. 4. But [4]if I go with you, I must prove false to him. 5. And nobody ever said that I [5]proved false to the Greeks. 6. With you I will suffer [6]whatever is necessary. 7. [7]Wherever you go, I will go. 8. I think I should be in honor, [8]if I should go with you. 9. Since you are to me equally[9] fatherland

Digitized by Google

and friends and companions, I will accompany you. 10. Without friends and companions [10] I should of course not be able to repel my foes. 11. Whether you will be my friends I know not."

1. *Neither . . . nor*, οὔτε . . . οὔτε. 2. A present supposition. 3. *Necessity* [*is*] *to me.* 4. A future supposition. 5. What mood? 6. Conditional relative clause, like "if anything shall be necessary." 7. See note 6. 8. Cf. ὅπου ἂν ὦ, which is equal to "if I shall be anywhere." 9. καί. 10. This clause in the direct form represents ἂν εἶναι of the text.

I will suffer whatever is necessary: quidquid opus erit, patiar. *Wherever you go:* ubicumque ibitis. *Without friends and companions:* si ab amicis sociisque destitutus sim. ὡς ἐμοῦ οὖν ἰόντος . . . οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε: me iturum esse persuasum habete. εἰ δίκαια ποιήσω οὐκ οἶδα: haud scio an iuste facturus sim. Translate 11 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 1–6.

1. When Klearchos found out that he could not compel his men[1] to advance, he collected[2] an assembly, and spoke as follows:

2. "Fellow-soldiers, do not wonder that I wished to accompany Cyrus, for he was my[3] guest-friend, and had honored me[4] in many ways, and of course I wanted to aid him in return for the benefits I. had received from him. But when I found out that you[5] would not go forward, I was distressed, and even[6] shed tears.

3. "However,[7] I must[8] go with you, for I led you into the country of the barbarians, and now I will not desert you; and no one shall ever say that I preferred the friendship of Cyrus. Now don't stone me any more.[9]"

Digitized by Google

1. Not ἄνδρες or ἄνθρωποι. 2. Use the participle. 3. See Ex. **7**, note 8. 4. Cf. τὰ ἄλλα. 5. Remember that εἶμι is future in sense. 6. καί. 7. μέντοι. 8. See Ex. **27**, note 3. 9. "Not any more," μηκέτι; why not οὐκ ἔτι?

When Klearchos found out that he could not: **Clearchus cum intellexisset se non posse.** *That you would not go forward:* **vos non ituros [esse].** *Now don't stone me any more:* **nolite iam in me lapides conicere.** Translate 1 into Latin and compare it with the Greek. *Assembly:* **contio.**

κράνος.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 7, 8.

a. πρός with Accusative. 1216, 3; H. 805, 3.
b. ἐπί with Accusative. 1210, 3; H. 799, 3.
c. Tenses in Indirect Discourse. 1483; H. 853–5.
d. παρά with Genitive, Dative and Accusative. 1213, 1221; H. 802, 790.

1. Klearchos [1] said that he would not march to the king. 2. And when his soldiers heard that,[2] they approved. 3. For they thought that Cyrus [3] was marching against his brother. 4. And they did not wish to go [4] into the interior. 5. Cyrus thought that men from Xenias and Pasion [3] would go with him. 6. But when they encamped near Klearchos, he was annoyed. 7. So he sent for Klearchos, and Klearchos sent a messenger to him unknown to the soldiers. 8. "Be of good courage,

Digitized by Google

Cyrus,[5] [6] for I will go with you. 9. And these things will be settled satisfactorily.[7] 10. [8] For myself, I do not wish to go to you. 11. But do you [9] continue to send for me."

1. *Refused to march;* cf. Ex. **25,** 1 and note 1. 2. *These* [*things*]. 3. What would be the tense of the direct form? 4. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 5. The vocative is very often preceded by ὦ. 6. Cf. ὡς καταστησομένων τούτων. 7. Adverbial phrase. 8. ἔγωγε. 9. Present tense.

Klearchos said that he would not march against the king: **Clearchus negavit se ad regem iter facturum.** *Unbeknown to the soldiers:* **militibus inscientibus.** *Be of good courage:* **bono animo es.** Translate 2 and 3 into Latin. *Approve:* **laudo.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 9, 10.

a. Partitive Genitive. 1088; H. 729 *e.*
b. Participle with *σύνοιδα.* 1590; H. 982 *a.*
c. Object Clauses after Verbs of Fearing. 1378; H. 887.
d. Indirect Discourse with *ὅτι* and *ὡς.* 1487; H. 930–2.

1. To another assembly came [1]any one of the soldiers that wished 2. And Klearchos [2]made the following address. 3. "Our relations to Cyrus are in just the same position as his[3] to us. 4. Since we are no longer his soldiers, evidently we shall no longer receive pay from him. 5. However, I think we have wronged him. 6. [4]Are not you conscious of having deceived him? 7. I[5] know that [5]I have deceived him. 8. So that when he

Digitized by Google

sends for me, I am unwilling to go to him. 9. And besides, I am afraid that he will send for me again.[6] 10. [7]Of necessity, then, I must go to him. 11. And he will [8]punish me for the wrongs I have done him."

1. *The [one] wishing of the soldiers.* 2. *Said these things.* 3. Use the genitive of αὐτός, there being no possessive pronoun of the third person in prose. 4. ἆρα μή. 5. Since the second "I" is not expressed in Greek, the emphasis comes on the first; ἔγωγε. 6. πάλιν. 7. *Necessity will be to me;* Cf. Ex. **27, 3**. 8. *Inflict punishment upon me* (dative) *of those things in which I have wronged him.*

Any one of the soldiers that wished: **cuicunque ex militibus libebat.** *Our relations:* **res nostrae.** *Are in just the same position:* **eodem omnino modo se habent.** **οὕτως ἔχει: ita se habet.** **σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ: mihi conscius sum.** **τὸ μὲν μέγιστον αἰσχυνόμενος: maxime quia me pudet.** Translate 7 into Latin. *Deceive:* **fallo.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 11–13.

a. Reflexive Pronouns. 993; H. 683.
b. ὅστις in Indirect Questions. 1013, 1600; H. 700, 1011, *a*.
c. Future Participle denoting Purpose. 1563, 4; H. 969, *c*.
d. Genitive with Verbs of Mental Action, etc. 1102; H. 742.

1. [1] Do not neglect yourselves. 2. But consider what you must do next.[2] 3. As long as we sleep, we are neglecting ourselves. 4. We must[3] consider, therefore, how we shall [4] make the safest retreat. 5. Without provisions [5] neither general nor private is of any account. 6. Now you all see that Cyrus has[6] a large force. 7. For you are encamped not far from him. 8. And he is a dangerous enemy

Digitized by Google

to any one with whom he is at war. 9. [7] I have told you what I think. 10. And now it seems to be time for you to tell what you [8] think. 11. Some told what they thought, and some were prompted by Cyrus.

1. See Ex. **26**, *a*. 2. *From these* [*things*]. 3. This may be expressed in two ways, both illustrated in the text. 4. *Go away most safely*. 5. See Ex. **27**, *b*. 6. Participle in indirect discourse. 7. εἴρηκα. 8. Emphatic, and therefore to be expressed.

As long as: **quamdiu**. *What you must do next:* **quid deinceps vobis agendum sit**. **καθῆσθαι** : **considere**. **ἐχθρός** : **inimicus**. **πολέμιος** : **hostis**. **ὥρα καθεύδειν** : **tempus dormiendi**. *Do not:* **nolite**. **καὶ γάρ** : **nam etiam**. Translate 1, 3 and 6 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 7–13.

1. Klearchos refused[1] to go to Cyrus, but sent a messenger to him [2]to tell him that everything[3] [4]would turn out satisfactorily. Then he [5]called an assembly of his soldiers, and said that, since they refused[6] to follow Cyrus, they were no longer his soldiers, nor was he any longer their paymaster.

2. "So that it is time," said he, "for us to consider what we must do. [7]Stand up and tell what you think is best. We have deceived Cyrus, and I think that he is no longer our friend. He thinks that he has been wronged by us, and I am afraid [8]that he will be a dangerous enemy."

3. "Well,"[9] said some one, prompted by Klearchos, "I think that Cyrus is a most valuable friend, and that the difficulty in going away without his knowledge is very great."

Digitized by Google

1. See Ex. **29,** note 1. 2. See Ex. **31,** *c.* 3. *All things.* 4. Always ask yourself this question when dealing with indirect discourse: What would be the tense in the direct form? 5. *Brought together.* 6. Optative. 7. *Having stood up, tell.* 8. See Ex. **30,** *c.* 9. ἀλλά.

οὐκ ἔτι : non iam. *He thinks that he has been wronged by us:* **existimat se a nobis iniuria adfectum esse.** *I am afraid that he will be:* **vereor ne sit.** *Sent a messenger to tell:* In what ways may "to tell" be expressed in Latin?

ὁπλίτης.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 3, 14, 15.

a. Participle with φθάνω. 1586; H. 984.
b. Verbals in τέος. 1594–7; H. 988–91.
c. The Negative μή. 1610–11; H. 1019, *ff.*
d. Two Accusatives after Verbs of Asking. 1069; H. 724.

1. One in particular pretended that he[1] was in a hurry to go back. 2. And so he proposed to choose another general. 3. For Klearchos was not willing to take command. 4. If Cyrus[2] is not willing to give us transports, we shall ask him for a guide. 5. But we must[3] have a guide[4] to lead us away. 6. And we must preoccupy the heights in order that Cyrus may not[5] get the start of us in seizing them. 7. Let no one of the Kilikians preoccupy the heights. 8. That they[6] must not do. 9. The Greeks

Digitized by Google

will follow [7] whatever guide you may choose. 10. But there are many reasons why [8] we [9] ought to obey Klearchos.

1. Why should not "he" be expressed? 2. *Shall not wish.* 3. χρή. 4. *Whoever shall lead.* 5. Cf. φθάσωσι καταλαβόντες. 6. Use the verbal. 7. *The guide* (dative) *whomever.* 8. *On account of which.* 9. The verbal of πείθω is πειστέον.

Pretended that he was in a hurry: **simulabat se properare.** **οὐκ ἐβούλετο : nolebat.** *A guide to lead us away:* **ducem qui nos abducat.** *That they must not do:* **hoc facere non debent ;** or **hoc eis non faciendum est.** *Whatever guide you may choose:* **quemcumque ducem elegeritis.** *Why:* **quam ob rem.** Translate 4 into Latin. Use the present subjunctive in the first part to denote what may happen. Translate 10 into Latin. Be careful about the mood in the last part.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 16, 17.

a. Assimilation of Mood. 1439; H. 919, *a.*
b. Dative of Accompaniment. 1189–90; H. 774.
c. Assimilation (Attraction) of the Relative. 1031; H. 994.
d. Conditional Relative Sentences: Future, less vivid. 1428, 1436; H. 912, 917.

1. [1]He who bids us ask Cyrus for transports is foolish. 2. For Cyrus is not [2]going to make his expedition back again. 3. Another pointed out the folly of [3]the one who asked for a guide. 4. [4]Just as if Cyrus would give a trustworthy[5] guide. 5. He was afraid to go on board the boats that Cyrus [6]might give. 6. I, too, should be afraid to follow the guide that Cyrus might give. 7. Now it is not possible to go away [7]if Cyrus is unwilling. 8. And

Digitized by Google

we cannot [8]get off without his knowing it. 9. If we take his transports [9]what hinders his sinking us, transports and all? 10. Or leading us [10]to a place it will be impossible to get out of?

1. *The* [*one*] *bidding.* 2. Future tense. 3. See note 1. 4. Cf. ὥσπερ . . . Κύρου ποιομένου. 5. πιστός. 6. Potential optative with ἄν. 7. Genitive absolute. 8. *Going off, escape the notice of him.* 9. Cf. τί κωλύει . . . [ἡμᾶς] κελεύειν. 10. *Whence it will not be possible to go out.*

Just as if Cyrus would give: **quasi Cyrus daturus esset.** *What hinders his sinking?* **quid impedit quo minus demergat?** *Get off without his knowing it:* **digredientes eum latere.** **αὐταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι: cum ipsis triremibus.** Translate 1 into Latin, beginning "**stultus.**"

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 18, 19.

a. Participle expressing Condition. 1563, 5; H. 969, *d.*
b. Dative with Compound Verbs. 1179; H. 775.
c. χράομαι with Dative and Cognate Accusative. 1183; H. 777, *a.*
d. Tenses of the Dependent Moods (not in Indirect Discourse). 1271 – 8; H. 851.

1. [1]This man recommended that suitable persons[2] [3]should go to Cyrus. 2. And these, [4]when they went, asked Cyrus [b]what use he wished[6] to make of them. 3. We should follow, if the undertaking were similar to [7]the former one. 4. For Greeks formerly went inland[8] with Cyrus. 5. And we do not wish to be more cowardly than they. 6. But if the undertaking be toilsome, he must[9] [10]win us

Digitized by Google

over [11]the best way he can. 7. Or if the undertaking appear dangerous, we must [10]prevail on him to let us off. 8. If we should be won over, we should be friendly to Cyrus. 9. If we go off in friendship, we shall go off in safety. 10. [12]When we have heard what Cyrus may say, we will deliberate.

1. *It seemed best to this* [*man*]. 2. Omit. 3. Infinitive. 4. *Having gone.* 5. Cf. τί . . . χρῆσθαι. 6. Indirect question after secondary tense. 7. Cf. τῆς πρόσθεν. 8. See Ex. **29**, note 4. 9. ἀνάγκη. 10. *Persuade.* 11. ᾗ δύνατον μάλιστα. 12. *Having heard.*

τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι: **quam ob rem nostra uti velit opera.** *This man recommended:* **huic visum est.** *Suitable persons:* **idonei.** *Deliberate:* **consilium capere.** Translate 1 and 10 into Latin. Remember that "when we have heard" would be "when we shall have heard."

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 14–19.

1. [1] My proposal is, if Klearchos does not wish to lead us back, to ask Cyrus for boats, in order that we may sail away as quickly as possible to Greece. For if we have boats, we can [2] get away safely. But if we cannot prevail upon Cyrus to give us boats, what prevents his giving us a guide, who will lead us through [3] a country that is friendly?

2. If we do not follow Cyrus, where [4] shall we buy provisions? For the market, [5] you know, is in his army. And if Cyrus should give us a guide, I should be afraid to follow him. Evidently [6] there are [7] many reasons why Klearchos will not [8] assume this command, but he will obey whomever we may choose.

Digitized by Google

1. Cf. Ex. **35**, 1, and note 1. 2. Future. 3. Put the adjective in the predicate position. 4. ὅπου. 5. δή. 6. Cf. Ex. **30**, 4. 7. *Many* [*things*] *on account of which.* 8. Cf. στρατηγήσοντα . . . στρατηγίαν.

Prevail upon one to: **alicui persuadere ut.** Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin, but do not use the present indicative; also the third sentence of 2.

βῖκος (ἀμφορεύς).

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 20, 21.

a. Genitive of Time. 1136; H. 759.
b. Verbals in *-τός*. 776, 1, 2; H. 475.
c. Article with Distributive Force. 951; H. 657, *c.*
d. Future Infinitive after Verbs of Promising. 1286; H. 948, *a.*

1. The deputies asked Cyrus [1] the questions that the army had agreed upon. 2. And he replied that he wished [2] to go to the Euphrates river. 3. For Abrocomas, his personal enemy, was there. 4. Now the Euphrates was twelve stages off. 5. [3] If Abrocomas should be there, he would punish him. 6. The soldiers had a suspicion that Abrocomas was [2] not there. 7. Nevertheless they decided to follow. 8. For Cyrus [4] promised that he would lead them to the river. 9. And, [5] as they demanded addi-

Digitized by Google

tional pay, he gave them fifty per cent. more [6]than they had before. 10. This [7]amounted to a daric and a half a month to [8]each man. 11. That the Euphrates was thirteen stages off, nobody heard, at least openly.

1. Recast this before trying to put it into Greek. 2. Not imperfect or aorist; why? 3. Future supposition, less vivid form. 4. Cf. ὑπισχνεῖται . . . δώσειν. 5. *To them demanding*, etc. 6. Notice the attraction of the relative. 7. See Ex. **13**, 11. 8. *The soldier.*

ἡμιόλιον . . . οὗ πρότερον ἔφερον: **dimidio maius stipendium quam id quod prius accipiebant.** **τοῦ μηνός**: **singulis mensibus.** *To demand additional pay:* **auctum stipendium poscere.** **τὴν δίκην**: **meritam poenam.** *Punish.* **poenam sumere.** Translate 2 into Latin. Also 5; do not use the imperfect subjunctive; why not?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 1–3.

a. Causal Sentences. 1505; H. 925.
b. Dative of Instrument. 1181; H. 776.
c. Genitive with Verbs of Ruling, etc. 1109; H. 741.
d. Uses of the Middle Voice. 1242, 1, 2, 3; H. 811–14.

1. Issus is a frontier city of Kilikia, situated on the sea-coast. 2. To this city Cyrus marched from the Pyramus river. 3. Thither came and cast anchor sixty ships. 4. Pythagoras was admiral over[1] the thirty-five ships from Peloponnesos. 5. And Tamos, an Egyptian, had been besieging Miletos with twenty ships. 6. Which now followed him from Ephesos to Issus. 7. Miletos was besieged, since it had been friendly to Tissaphernes. 8. And Tissa-

Digitized by Google

phernes, [2] you remember, had made war upon Cyrus. 9. Four hundred Greek mercenaries, having revolted from Abrocomas, came to Cyrus. 10. And Cheirisophos, summoned by Cyrus, commanded seven hundred hoplites.

1. ἐπί with dative ; cf. ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, *on board the ships*. 2. Express by a common particle.

Situated on the sea-coast: **ad mare sita.** Is **sequor** followed by the same case as ἕπομαι ? **συνεπολέμει Κύρῳ πρὸς αὐτόν : adversus hunc cum Cyro bellum gesserat. μισθοφόροι : stipendiarii. παρὰ Κύρῳ : apud Cyrum.** *Hoplites :* **milites gravis armaturae.** Translate 2 and 10 into Latin. *Command :* **duco.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XXXIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 4, 5.

a. Position of ἀμφότερος. 976; H. 673, *a.*
b. Implied Indirect Discourse. 1502; H. 937.
c. Agreement of Verb with Predicate Noun. 904; H. 610.
d. Dependent Clauses in Indirect Discourse. 1497, 1, 2; H. 931–2.

1. Syennesis was guarding the inner wall. 2. And Abrocomas was said to hold the outer one,[1] that toward Syria. 3. [2] The space between the inner wall and the river is a stade. 4. And the width of the Karsos river is one plethrum. 5. [3] The whole distance between the walls is three stades. 6. At both the gates guards had been stationed.[4] 7. Cyrus put ashore his[5] hoplites, that they might overpower the enemy. 8. For he thought[6] that Abrocomas would be

Digitized by Google

guarding the pass. 9. [7] But he, [8] hearing that Cyrus was near, had retreated. 10. However, Cyrus did not think that he would march out of Syria. 11. But presently [9] he heard [10] that he was retreating through Phoinikia.

1. Omit. 2. *The middle of.* 3. Cf. note 2. 4. τίθημι. 5. *The.* 6. οἶομαι. 7. ὁ δέ. 8. Cf. ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κῦρον ὄντα. 9. αὐτίκα. 10. Cf. note 8.

τὸ μὲν ἔσωθεν . . . τὸ δὲ ἔξω [τεῖχος] : [castellum] **citerius . . . ulterius.** **εὖρος πλέθρου** : **latitudine** or **in latitudinem plethri.** **ἀποβιβάζειν** : **in litore expŏnere.** Translate 7 and 10 into Latin. *Retreat:* **se recipere.** *However:* what is the proper position of **autem?**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XL.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 3, 20—4, 5.

1. A river, [1] Pyramos by name, flows through Kilikia. This river is fifteen parasangs distant from Issus, [1] a frontier city of Kilikia, large and prosperous. There Cyrus stayed three days. And Pythagoras, a Lakedaimonian, came there with thirty-five ships. Cheirisophos also was on board the fleet [2] with seven hundred hoplites.

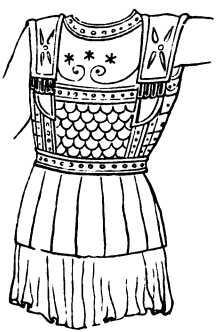
2. Cyrus thought that [3] if he should land troops, some [4] [5] on the hither side of the Syrian wall and some [4] [6] on the further side, he would be able to overpower the enemy and get by the pass. Then [7] he proposed to march on to the Euphrates river, twelve stages off, where he heard that Abrocomas was. But if Abrocomas

Digitized by Google

should not be there, they would then [8] consider the situation.

1. See Ex. **15**, *a*. 2. *Ships*. 3. Dependent clause in indirect discourse. 4. Cf. Ex. **5**, *a*. 5. *Within*. 6. *Without*. 7. ἔπειτα. 8. *Deliberate in reference to these things*.

Cyrus thought that if he should land troops, etc.: **Cyrus putavit si copias exposuisset.** **εἴσω καὶ ἔξω: citra ultraque.** *Consider:* **consilium capere.** Translate the first sentence and the last into Latin.



θώραξ.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 6, 7.

a. The Future Optative. 1287; H. 855, *a.*
b. Genitive of Value. 1133, 1135; H. 753, *f.*
c. Present with force of Perfect. 1256; H. 827.
d. Participle denoting Cause. 1563, 2; H. 969, *b.*

1. At Myrandos two Greek generals left Cyrus's expedition and sailed away. 2. The names of these commanders were Xenias and Pasion, the one an Arkadian, the other a Megarian. 3. They, as it seemed, were piqued because Klearchos kept their [1] soldiers. 4. Now these soldiers had gone over to him. 5. For they thought [2] he was going back to Greece. 6. And Cyrus allowed Klearchos to keep them. 7. A report spread abroad that these generals [3] had sailed away. 8. They had put [4] their valuable property on board a transport. 9. [5] Most people

Digitized by Google

thought that they were cowards. 10. And they [6] wished that Cyrus would capture them. 11. But he did not pursue them. 12. [7] We pity them if they are taken by Cyrus.

1. *Their own.* 2. νομίζω. 3. Aorist. 4. *The [things] worth much.* 5. *They seemed to most to be cowards.* 6. Cf. εὔχοντο αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι. 7. The direct form of ᾤκτειρον εἰ ἁλώσοιντο. Change the optative to the same tense of the indicative. What other change is necessary?

τὰ πλείστου ἄξια : res maximi preti. *Most people thought that they were cowards :* **plerisque videbantur esse ignavi.** **ὁλκάδες** : **naves onerariae.** *We pity them :* **eorum nos miseret.** Translate 5 and 12 into Latin. Is "are taken" a real present?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 8, 9.

a. Predicate Accusative. 1077; H. 726.
b. Genitive of Separation. 1117; H. 748.
c. Two Accusatives. 1073–4; H. 725, *a.*
d. Subject and Agent of the Passive. 1234–6; H. 818, *a.*

1. Cyrus knew [1] whither Xenias and Pasion had gone. 2. And his triremes could catch their transport. 3. But he let [2] them escape. 4. "By the gods," said he, "no one shall say [3] that I pursued them. 5. Let them be well assured [3] that I shall not arrest them." 6. And Cyrus [4] was not wont to use any one [5] so long as he was with him. 7. And then treat him ill, [5] when he wanted to go away. 8. The Greeks were somewhat [6] dispirited in reference to the expedition. 9. But on account of

Digitized by Google

Cyrus's magnanimity [7] towards Xenias and Pasion, they followed with greater spirit. 10. After this they came to rivers full of large and tame fish. 11. Now the Syrians regard fishes as gods. 12. Nor do they allow [8] any one to injure the doves.

1. Indirect discourse after secondary tense. 2. ἐάω. 3. Indirect discourse after primary tense. 4. Imperfect; see Ex. **11**, *b*. 5. Note carefully the dependence of this clause, and see Ex. **11**, *c*. 6. Expressed in the comparative. 7. Cf. περὶ ἐμέ. 8. Omit "any one."

He knew whither they had gone: **intellexit quo ivissent.** *Somewhat dispirited:* **animo minus alacri.** *On account of Cyrus's magnanimity towards them:* **propter Cyri erga eos virtutem.** Translate 8 and 10 into Latin. *Tame:* **mansuetus.** *Injure:* **noceo,** with dative.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 10–12.

a. Tenses of the Participle. 1288; H. 856.
b. Genitive with Verbs of Ruling, etc. 1109; H. 741.
c. Genitive with Verbs of Depriving. 1118; H. 748, *a.*
d. Indirect Discourse with ὅτι and ὡς. 1481; H. 930–3.

1. Belesys, [1] who had been ruler of Syria, had a large park there.[2] 2. This park Cyrus laid waste. 3. And [3] a report spread abroad that he [4] would burn down the palace. 4. Thapsakos is situated on the Euphrates river. 5. At that very place Cyrus told the Greek generals that he [4] should march against the king. 6. [5] The soldiers also were told this by the generals. 7 The generals [6] sent for the soldiers and

Digitized by Google

[7] tried to persuade them to follow. 8. But they said that the generals knew [8] the facts before. 9. And they were angry with them. 10. However, they said they [4] would follow, if some one would give them money. 11. Those [9] who went inland with Cyrus before received [10] money.

1. *The* [*one*] *having ruled.* 2. Put this word first. 3. Cf. Ex. **41, 7.** 4. Future indicative in the direct form. 5. *This was said to the soldiers.* 6. Participle and verb, instead of two verbs. 7. See Ex. **21,** *c.* 8. *These* [*things*]. 9. Cf. note 1. 10. λαμβάνω.

ὁ Συρίας ἄρξας: **qui Syriae praefuerat.** *Sent for the soldiers and tried to persuade them to follow:* **militibus arcessitis persuadebant ut sequerentur.** *March:* **iter facere.** *If some one:* **si quis.** Translate 5 and 10 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLIV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 6 - 12.

1. After Xenias and Pasion [1] had deserted Cyrus, he called the generals together and said that they had not [2] got beyond his reach, because he could catch them with his triremes. Now they were sailing away in a transport. But he said that he should not pursue them, [3] lest some one might say [4] that as long as [5] a man was with him he used him, but when he wanted to go away, he arrested him and treated him ill.

2. Nor did he deprive them [6] of their wives and children, whom [7] he had under guard in Tralles. So they got back their wives and children on account of their former good services to Cyrus. After this the army marched on twelve stages, sixty-five parasangs, to the

Digitized by Google

Euphrates river, which was four stades in width.

1. See Ex. **2**, *a*. 2. ἀποφεύγω. 3. Negative purpose ; μή with optative. 4. Observe that the following clauses put the statements of the text in the indirect form. In such cases, when the subjunctive is changed to the optative, ἄν is dropped ; ἐπειδάν becomes ἐπεί. 5. *Any one.* 6. See Ex. **43**, *c*. 7. Note the gender.

Nor did he deprive them of their wives and children: **neque eos uxoribus liberisque orbavit.** ἕως ἂν παρῇ : **dum adsit.** *Desert:* **deserere.** *Get beyond one's reach:* **aufugere.** Translate the first sentence into Latin. *After:* **postquam** with perfect indicative, or **cum** with pluperfect subjunctive.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 4, 13, 14.

a. πρίν with the Infinitive. 1469–71; H. 955.
b. Genitive of Material. 1085, 4; H. 729, *f.*
c. Temporal Particles, "Until" and "Before." 1463–5; H. 920–4.
d. Conditional Relative Sentences: Future, more vivid. 1434; H. 916.

1. When we arrive in Babylon, I will give each man five minae of silver. 2. And pay in full till you [1]get back to Ionia. 3. I know not whether you will follow me or not. 4. Cyrus promised to give them money before it was clear [2]whether they would go or not. 5. [3]What reply did the Greeks give to Cyrus? 6. They said [2]they would go, if he would do what[4] he promised. 7. What did Menon bid his men do? 8. He said that they ought to cross the

Digitized by Google

river. 9. "If," said he, "you cross the river before it is evident whether the rest will cross or not, Cyrus will honor you. 10. But you must obey me, [5] if you wish to be honored by Cyrus."

1. *Come to Ionia again.* 2. See Ex. **32**, note 4. 3. *What* (not ὅ τι) *did the Greeks reply?* 4. ὅ τι. 5. Present supposition.

When we arrive in Babylon: **ubi primum Babylonem venerimus.** *Whether you will follow me or not:* **utrum me sequamini necne.** **πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι: priusquam constaret.** *You must obey me:* **vos oportet mihi parere.** Translate 5, 7, and 8 into Latin. Recast 5 as in note 3. *Ought:* **oportere.**

GREEK WARRIORS PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLVI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 4, 15, 16.

a. Prohibitions. 1346; H. 866, 2.
b. Genitive of the Infinitive. 1547; H. 959.
c. Genitive with Various Verbs. 1099; H. 738–9.
d. Object Clauses after Verbs of Striving, etc. 1372; H. 885.

1. If you begin the crossing, Cyrus will be grateful to you. 2. And he will repay you, [1] because you are more zealous than the others. 3. If you vote to cross the river, I also [2] shall be grateful to you. 4. [3] If the others should vote [4] in the negative, we should all go back again. 5. But you would seem to Cyrus to be the most faithful. 6. And whatever we wish, we shall receive from him. 7. Let us then cross the river, before the others vote. 8. And when [5] Cyrus learns that we have crossed, he

Digitized by Google

will be pleased. 9. And I know that he will see to it that we get whatever we wish. 10. [6] If he does not do this, no longer think him Cyrus.

1. *As being more zealous.* 2. καί, put before the word it emphasizes. 3. Note the change of form in this conditional sentence. 4. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 5. ἐπειδάν. 6. Future supposition.

To begin the crossing: initium facere traiciendi. *To be grateful:* gratiam habere. ὅπως δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμὲ ἐπαινέσετε ἐμοὶ μελήσει: verum ut vos etiam me laudetis, mihi curae erit. *No longer think:* nolite iam habere. Translate 1. 8, and 10 into Latin. In 1 "begin" may be future or future perfect. In 8 "learns": *shall have heard.*

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 4, 17–19.

a. ὡς with Participle. 1574; H. 978.
b. Partitive Genitive. 1085, 7; H. 729, *e.*
c. Genitive with words of Fulness and Want. 1112, 1140; H. 753, *c.*

1. The soldiers of Menon [1] indulged high hopes. 2. And [2] of course they wished Cyrus to be successful. 3. Then Cyrus, having sent presents to Menon, crossed the river himself. 4. And all the Greeks followed him. 5. The river wet no one of them above the breast.[3] 6. Never [4] had the river been passable on foot except then. 7. Now this seemed providential. 8. Clearly the river made way for Cyrus, [5] because he was to be king. 9. Why, [6] one might ask,[7] did not Cyrus use boats? 10. Because

Digitized by Google

they had all been burned by Abrokomas. 11. Near the Araxes river were villages full of corn and wine. 12. Here they waited three days, [8] gathering supplies.

1. *Were in great hopes.* 2. δή. 3. Plural. 4. Use the aorist. 5. *As about to be king.* 6. See Ex. **51**, *d*. 7. ἐρωτάω. 8. Participle; not the aorist.

Indulged high hopes: **magnam in spem veniebant.** **εὐτυχέω**: **felix sum.** *No one of them:* **nemo ex iis.** **εἰ μὴ τότε**: **praeterquam illo tempore.** *This seemed providential:* **divinitus accidisse hoc visum est.** Translate 4 and 9 into Latin. In 4 observe the different syntax of "him" in Greek and Latin. *Near:* **prope.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 4, 13-19.

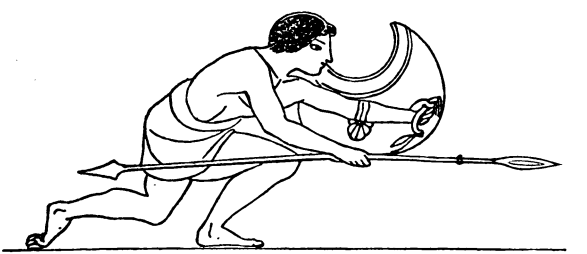
1. [1] During the halt at Thapsakos, Menon persuaded his men to cross the Euphrates river, before it was evident whether [2] the rest of the Greeks would cross or not. He told them [3] that [4] if they did so [5] they would be honored by Cyrus more than the others, and that Cyrus would employ them, as being most zealous, for garrison duties and captaincies.

2. Now Cyrus knew how to requite a favor, if any one did, and [6] those who were most faithful to him received from him [7] whatever they wanted. Accordingly, when he heard [8] that Menon's army had crossed, he was pleased, and said [9] that he would take care that they also should be pleased.

Digitized by Google

1. *While they were staying.* 2. *The other Greeks.* 3. See Ex. **32**, note 4. 4. In changing from subjunctive to optative, ἐάν becomes εἰ. 5. *This.* 6. *The* [*ones*] *being most faithful.* 7. What kind of a clause is this? 8. Cf. Ex. **39**, 9. 9. Cf. ὅπως . . . ἐπαινέσετε μελήσει.

Persuaded his men to cross: **militibus persuasit ut transirent.** *If they did so:* **si hoc fecissent.** *He knew how to requite a favor:* **gratiam referre sciebat.** *Halt:* **maneo.** *Or not:* **necne.** Translate the first sentence of 1 into Latin. Recast the first clause and remember that **dum** is followed by the present of a past act.



πελταστής.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XLIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 5, 1–3.

a. οὐ in Apodosis; μή in Protasis. 1383, 1; H. 1018–21.

b. Present and Past General Suppositions. 1393, 1, 2; 1431, 1, 2; H. 894, 914, *B*.

c. Pluperfect with Meaning of the Imperfect. 1263; H. 849, *c*.

1. In this region the ground is [1]covered with wormwood. 2. And all the ground is level like the sea. 3. All the shrubbery and reeds are fragrant.[2] 4. Sometimes the soldiers give chase to the wild asses and gazelles. 5. Now these asses, [3]if one pursues them, run forward and then[4] stand still.[4] 6. And [3]when the horses draw near, they do the same thing again.[4] 7. So [5]they cannot be taken [3]unless the horsemen relieve one another. 8. Their

Digitized by Google

flesh is tenderer than venison. 9. [6] One could not catch a bustard, unless he started it up suddenly. 10. Ostriches do not fly, but use their wings like sails.

1. *Full of.* 2. Neuter plural. 3. Notice the change from the past general supposition of the text to the present. 4. Omit. 5. *It is not possible to take them.* 6. Cf. τὰς δὲ ὠτίδας ἄν τις, κ.τ.λ. and note change of time.

Covered with wormwood: **absinthio plenum.** *Sometimes gave chase to:* **nonnumquam consectabantur.** *Run forward and then stand still:* **procurrunt et deinde subsistunt.** *They cannot be taken:* **nulla est eas capiendi ratio;** or **non potest eas capi.** Translate 1, 6, and 7 into Latin. In 6 "and when": **quotienscumque.** **πλησιάζω: appropinquo.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE L.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 5, 4–6.

a. Genitive of Price. 1133; H. 746.
b. Dative of Possession. 1173; H. 768.
c. Accusative of Specification. 1058; H. 718.
d. Participle denoting Manner. 1563, 3; H. 969, *a*.

1. The Maskas river is a plethrum [1] in width. 2. And it encircles a town [2] by the name of Korsote. 3. [3] On their march through the desert, they kept the Euphrates on the right. 4. No one of the soldiers died of starvation. 5. Because they [4] had procured supplies at Korsote. 6. But they could not buy grain except [5] at a very high price. 7. A capithe of wheat flour was worth four sigli. 8. And they could buy a quart of barley meal for fifteen obols. 9. So they [6] had to get along with [7] eat-

Digitized by Google

ing meat. 10. On account of the lack[8] of fodder they lost many of the pack-animals.

1. The genitive or the adjective may be used. 2. Recast the phrase before translating. 3. *Marching desert stages.* 4. Aorist. 5. περὶ πλείστου. 6. Use χρή. 7. Omit. 8. ἀπορία.

ἀπώλετο ὑπὸ λιμοῦ: fame peribat. **ἐπεσιτίσαντο**: cibaria parabant. *For fifteen obols:* obolis quindecim. **ὑποζύγιον**: iumentum. **χόρτος**: pabulum. **ἀπορία**: penuria. Translate 4 and 10 into Latin. In 4 "of the soldiers" is not to be turned by the genitive.

σφενδονήτης.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 7, 8.

a. Implied Protasis. 1413; H. 903.
b. Antecedent omitted. 1026, 1029; H. 996, 998.
c. Partitive Genitive with Verb. 1097, 1; H. 736.
d. Potential Optative and Indicative with ἄν. 1327–8, 1335–6; H. 872, 903.

1. [1] Some of these marches were very long. 2. [2] Whenever they wished to reach water, they made long marches. 3. [2] Whenever the mud appeared hard to get through, Cyrus halted. 4. And once in particular Glus and Pigres were ordered to take a part of the army and help [3] extricate the wagons. 5. Once the army seemed to Cyrus to work slowly. 6. And so he ordered the noblest Persians [4] in his retinue to help extricate the wagons. 7. [2] Whenever he ordered these to jump into the mud, [5] one

Digitized by Google

might see an instance of good discipline. 8. One might have supposed [6] they were running for victory. 9. [7] When they jumped into the mud, they threw off their cloaks. 10. [2] Whenever they jumped into the mud, they threw off their cloaks.

1. Cf. ἦν οὗς. 2. General supposition. 3. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 4. *About him.* 5. It was [possible] to see. 6. Accusative with infinitive. 7. Particular supposition.

ὁπότε πρὸς ὕδωρ βούλοιτο διατελέσαι : quotiens ad aquam iter peragere volebat. **ὅπου ἔτυχεν ἕκαστος ἑστηκώς** : quo loco quisque forte stabat. **θᾶττον ἢ ὡς τις ἂν ὤετο** : celerius opinione; or celerius quam putares. **τοὺς περὶ αὑτόν** : quos secum habebat. **συνεκβιβάζειν τὰς ἁμάξας** : adiuvare in plaustris extrahendis. Translate 1 into Latin, imitating the Greek idiom; also 6 in two ways, using first **impero**, then **iubeo.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 5, 1-8.

1. The army of Cyrus, marching through Arabia, [1] passed over a level plain [2] that was full of wild animals of all sorts, which the soldiers sometimes hunted. [3] Whenever they gave chase to the wild asses, they were obliged [4] [5] to take position at intervals and relieve one another; for since the asses ran [6] so much faster than the horses, a single [7] horse soon gave out.

2. Between [8] Korsote and Pylai the whole country was barren, and many of the pack-animals died of starvation. In fact, grain was so scarce [9] that a capithe of wheat-flour or barley-meal was worth four sigli. Therefore the soldiers ate meat. The inhabitants of this region bought their food at Babylon.

Digitized by Google

3. Xenophon relates an instance[10] of discipline which he witnessed. On one occasion Cyrus ordered his noblest attendants to leap into the mud and [11]help hasten on the wagons; and they stripped off their purple tunics, and in they jumped.

1. παρέρχομαι. 2. Omit "that was." 3. General supposition. 4. Use χρή. 5. Cf. διαστάντες . . . διαδεχόμενοι. 6. τοσούτῳ. 7. εἷς. 8. μεταξύ with genitive. 9. σπάνιος. 10. μέρος. 11. Three words expressed by the Greek verb.

Between Korsote and Pylai: **inter Corsoten et Pylas.** *A capithe is worth four sigli:* **capithe quattuor siglos valet.** **διαδεχόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις: alii equites alios recentibus equis excipientes.** Translate the last two sentences of 2. *Ate:* use **vescor.**

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 5, 9, 10.

a. Dative of Degree. 1184; H. 781.
b. Accusative of Extent. 1062; H. 720.
c. Genitive with Words of Touching. 1099; H. 738.
d. δῆλός εἰμι with Participle in Indirect Discourse. 1589; H. 981.

1. [1]An attentive observer might see that Cyrus was hurrying all the way. 2. [2]It was evident that he did not delay [3]except where he [4]gathered supplies. 3. [5]The[6] quicker he goes the[6] more unprepared will he find[7] the king. 4. If he should delay, the king would collect a large army. 5. The greater the number of people the stronger is the king's power. 6. While[8] the longer the roads are the weaker is his power. 7. At Charmande they crossed the river on floats to purchase supplies. 8. Now

Digitized by Google

these floats are made of skins filled with hay. 9. The skins were sewed up [9]so that the water did not touch the hay. 10. After crossing they got wine and millet. 11. For millet is very abundant in this country.

1. *To the* [*one*] *applying the mind it was* [*possible*] *to see.* 2. Use first the personal construction, then the impersonal. 3. *Where not.* 4. ἐπισιτίζομαι. 5. ὅσῳ ἄν, κ.τ.λ. 6. "The . . . the": ὅσῳ . . . τοσούτῳ. 7. λαμβάνω. 8. δέ; put the usual correlative in the preceding sentence. 9. What particle is more common than ὡς to express result?

It was evident that he did not delay: **constabat eum non cunctari.** **ὅσῳ . . . τοσούτῳ**: quanto . . . tanto. **προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν**: animum advertere. **ἀπαρασκεύαστος**: imparatus. **δύναμις**: potentia. Translate 3 and 5 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 11, 12.

a. Dative of Time. 1192; H. 782.
b. Dative of Means. 1181; H. 776.
c. Genitive with Words of Missing. 1099; H. 748.
d. Dative with Intransitive Verbs. 1159–60; H. 764, 2.

1. At that place a soldier of Menon's and one of Klearchos's quarreled. 2. Klearchos decided that [1] Menon's man was in the wrong. 3. The man told Menon [2] that Klearchos [3] had beaten him. 4. On the same day Klearchos was riding back from the ford through Menon's army. 5. Here [4] a man was splitting logs with an axe. 6. And he [5] hurled his axe at Klearchos. 7. And many of the soldiers [6] threw stones at him. 8. Some [7] of them missed him,

Digitized by Google

[8]to be sure. 9. But [9]he narrowly escaped being stoned to death. 10. And all the men raised[10] a loud shout. 11. For they were exceedingly angry with him.

1. *The* [*man*] *of Menon.* 2. What constructions are possible? See Ex. **65**, *c.* 3. Aorist. 4. τὶς. 5. *Hurled at Klearchos* (genitive) *with the axe.* 6. Cf. note 5. 7. ἔνιοι. 8. μέν; its position? 9. See Ex. **25**, 8. 10. *Made.*

τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρα : **eodem die.** *They were exceedingly angry with him* : **graviter ei irascebantur.** Observe that the construction is the same as in Greek. **κρίνω** : **iudico.** **ἀδικῶ** : **iniuste ago.** **πληγὰς ἐμβάλλω** : **verbera infligo.** Translate 2 and 3 into Latin. In 2 is **sibi** or **ei** to be used?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 13, 14.

a. Dative of Cause. 1181; H. 776.
b. ὥστε with Infinitive. 1449–50; H. 953.
c. Participle with τυγχάνω. 1586; H. 984.
d. Genitive with Verbs of Fulness and Want. 1112; H. 743.

1. Thereupon[1] Klearchos took refuge in[2] his tent. 2. And then he summoned the hoplites to arms. 3. With these and the horsemen that he had he frightened Menon, and his [3]soldiers too. 4. So that they [4]did not know what to do. 5. [5]Just at that time Proxenos happened to be coming up. 6. And a division of hoplites was following him. 7. These soldiers he ordered to halt under arms [6]between the two parties. 8. Then, addressing Klearchos as a friend, he said: 9. "O Klearchos, [7]don't do that." 10. Now

Digitized by Google

Klearchos [8] had come near being stoned to death. 11. And he thought that Proxenos [9] was making light of his troubles. 12. So he told him to [10] get out of the way.

1. ἐνταῦθα. 2. *Into*, motion being implied. 3. Cf. αὐτὸν Μένωνα. 4. *Were perplexed at the affair*. 5. ἔνθα δή. 6. The Greek idiom is different. 7. See Ex. **26**, *a*. 8. *Wanted little to be stoned*. Cf. also Ex. **25**, 8. 9. *Spoke tamely (of) his treatment*. 10. See note 6.

καταφεύγω : confugio. *Happened to be coming up* : **forte accedebat.** **ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι** : **incerti quid agerent.** **πρᾴως λέγειν τὸ πάθος** : **leniter de casu loqui.** **ἐνταῦθα** : **deinde.** **σκηνή** : **tabernaculum.** **παραγγέλλω** : **voco.** Translate 1, 2, and 3 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 9–14.

1. On the whole, [1] it was evident that Cyrus thought that, [2] if he [3] made a rapid advance, he would take the king [4] off his guard. "If," said he, "I proceed slowly, a large army will be assembling for the king."

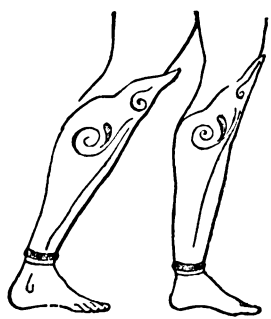
2. The skins that they used as coverings were filled with hay, and [5] the edges brought together and sewed up. With these the soldiers made floats, [6] on which they carried [7] supplies across the river from the town of Charmande.

3. When the soldiers had been called to arms, they stood with [8] their shields against their knees; while the horsemen, [9] who were mostly Thracians, advanced against Menon's army, and frightened them so that they [10] knew not what to do.

Digitized by Google

1. See Ex. **53**, note 2. 2. Cyrus's thought was "If I make . . . I shall take." 3. *Advanced quickly.* 4. *Unprepared.* 5. Omit "the edges." 6. Cf. ἐπὶ τούτων. 7. "Carry across," διαβιβάζω. 8. *Having put.* 9. *Of whom the most were.* 10. See Ex. **55**, note 4.

τὸ σύμπαν : ad summam. **διὰ ταχέων** : celeriter. **πέραν τοῦ Εὐφράτου** : ultra Euphratem. *With their shields against their knees :* scutis ad genua positis. **ἀσπίς** : scutum. **γόνυ** : genu. *What to do :* quid agerent. Translate 3 into Latin.



κνημῖδες.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 15—6, 1.

a. Dative of Respect. 1182; H. 780.
b. Tenses in Indirect Discourse. 1481–9; H. 852–6.
c. Future Perfect as emphatic Future. 1266; H. 850, *a.*
d. Participle denoting Attendant Circumstance. 1563, 7; H. 969.

1. These generals did not know what they [1]were doing. 2. And Cyrus told them that [2]they did not know what they were doing. 3. If they [3]get to fighting with each other, Cyrus will be instantly slain. 4. "If," said he, "I should be slain, you would be slain not long[4] after me." 5. Klearchos, thinking that the barbarians whom he saw would be more hostile, came to himself. 6. [5]As they advanced,

Digitized by Google

they saw the trail of about two thousand horses. 7. [6] Everything useful was burned by them [5] as they advanced. 8. Orontas had formerly been at war with Cyrus. 9. But although reconciled, he now plotted against him. 10. By birth he was related to the noblest Persians.

1. Not the imperfect. 2. Observe that this is the indirect form of οὐκ ἴστε ὅ τι ποιεῖτε. See Ex. **30**, *d.*, and Ex. **39**, *d.* 3. *Join battle.* 4. *Much.* 5. Not genitive absolute. 6. *If there was anything useful it was*, etc.

You know not what you are doing: nescitis quid agatis. μάχην συνάπτειν: proelium committere. γένει προσήκων βασιλεῖ: genere regi cognatus. ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο: ad se rediit. Translate 2 and 3 into Latin. Is "get" a real present?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LVIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 2–4.

a. Distinction between οὗτος and ὅδε. 1005; H. 696.

b. Adverb for Attributive Adjective. 952; H. 641, *a.*

c. Infinitive with τοῦ after Verb of Hindrance. 1549; H. 963.

1. "If you would give me one thousand horsemen, I would waylay those barbarians. 2. Some[1] of them I will kill and some[1] I will take alive. 3. And I will prevent them from attacking us.[2] 4. And from reporting to the king that[3] they have seen your army." 5. [4]This is what Orontas said to Cyrus. 6. But to the king he wrote a letter saying[5] that he was coming to him. 7. "Tell your cavalry," said he, "to receive me as a friend." 8. Now

Digitized by Google

the man to whom he gave this letter gave it[5] to Cyrus. 9. Orontas was immediately arrested. 10. And seven of [6]Cyrus's staff were summoned to his[7] tent. 11. And the Greek hoplites were ordered to stand under arms around the tent.

1. See Ex. 5, *a*. 2. Dative. 3. ὅτι. 4. ταῦτα δή. 5. Omit. 6. *The* [*men*] *about Cyrus.* 7. Not ἑαυτοῦ.

I will prevent them from attacking us: **prohibebo ne nos adgrediantur.** *Wrote a letter saying that he was coming:* **epistulam scripsit se venturum.** **θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα: armati consistere.** **ἐνεδρεύω: insidior.** *Some . . . others:* **alii . . . alii.** Translate 1 and 2 into Latin. In 1 what would the imperfect subjunctive mean?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 5, 6.

a. Causal Relative. 1461; H. 910.
b. Infinitive of Purpose. 1532; H. 951.
c. πρός with Genitive. 1216, 1, *a*; H. 805, 1, *a*.
d. Partitive Genitive with Superlative. 1088; H. 755, *b*.

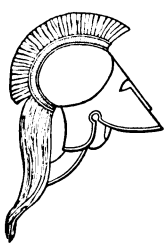
1. Klearchos was invited within [1] because he was honored most of the Greeks. 2. [2] At least it seemed so to Cyrus. 3. How the trial of Orontas was conducted was no secret. 4. Cyrus wished to do what was just in the sight of gods and men. 5. And therefore he consulted with his friends. 6. He said that his father had given Orontas to him to be his [3] vassal. 7. But after the king's death,[4] Artaxerxes ordered Orontas to make war on Cyrus. 8. At that time he held the citadel in Sardis.

Digitized by Google

9. But [5]he deemed it best to cease fighting [6]against Cyrus. 10. Accordingly they [7]exchanged pledges.

1. *Who.* 2. *To Cyrus at least* (γε) *he seemed.* 3. *To him.* 4. θάνατος. 5. *It seemed best to him.* 6. *The war.* 7. The Greek idiom is quite different.

How: quo facto. **πρὸς θεῶν**: apud deos. **ὑπήκοον εἶναι ἐμοί**: meo sub imperio esse. *To cease fighting:* desinere pugnare. **κρίσις**: iudicium. **ἀπόρρητον**: arcanum. Translate 3 and 7 into Latin. *Was conducted:* use facio. The mood of the Greek verb is not here a guide for the Latin.



κράνος.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 5, 15—6, 6.

1. About two thousand of the king's cavalry, as it was conjectured from their tracks, went on before, burning the provender and whatever [1] else was valuable.

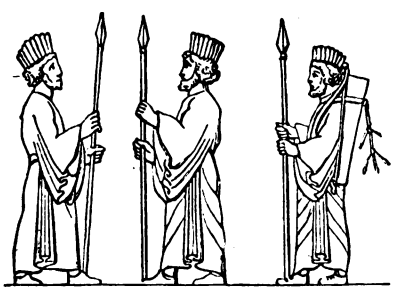
2. Now Orontas, [2] one of the noblest Persians in Cyrus's retinue, offered,[3] [4] if Cyrus would give him a thousand horsemen, to capture or kill these horsemen, and prevent them [5] from announcing to the king the approach [6] of Cyrus's army.

3. [7] And at the same time he sent a letter to the king saying [8] [9] that he would lead the thousand to him. The messenger took the letter and gave it to Cyrus, who immediately arrested Orontas [10] with the avowed intention of doing with [11] him [12] whatever should seem to be right.

Digitized by Google

1. *If anything.* 2. *Being among the noblest of the Persians about Cyrus.* 3. ὑπισχνέομαι ; cf. Ex. **37**, note 4. 4. See Ex. **32**, note 4. 5. Cf. τοῦ κάειν. 6. ἔφοδος. 7. ἅμα δέ. 8. Omit. 9. Cf. ὅτι ἥξοι. 10. See Ex. **2**, note 5. 11. περί. 12. In the direct form ὅ τι ἂν δοκῇ.

Whatever else was valuable : **si quid aliud erat utile.** **εἰ αὐτῷ δοίη : si sibi traderet.** Translate the first sentence of 3 into Latin.



κάνδυς.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 7, 8.

a. Dative with Impersonals. 1161.
b. Interrogative Particles. 1603; H. 1015.
c. περί with Accusative. 1214, 3; H. 803, 3.
d. Participle denoting Concession. 1563, 6; H. 969, *e.*

1. Cyrus asked Orontas [1] if there was [2] any wrong that he had done him. 2. "Do you not confess," said he, "[3] that you have not been wronged by me?" 3. And Orontas replied that he had not been wronged by Cyrus [4] at all. 4. And that he had injured Cyrus's country [5] as much as he could. 5. Then Cyrus said "Did you not repent [6] of having wronged me?" 6. "I must [7] admit it," said Orontas. 7. "Although you admit this, [8] is it not evident that you are still unjust to [9] me? 8. When

Digitized by Google

you said you were sorry, you seemed so [10] to me. 9. If you were sorry, why did you plot against me the third time?" 10. [11] To this Orontas [12] made no reply.

1. Indirect question. The direct form is in the text. 2. *Whatever he had wronged* (aorist) *him.* 3. What construction follows "confess"? 4. "Not at all": οὐδέν. 5. *Whatever.* 6. Use the participle. 7. ἀνάγκη. 8. *Are you not evident being*, etc. 9. περί. 10. Omit. 11. πρὸς ταῦτα. 12. *Replied nothing.*

ἀδικέω τινά: **iniuriam facio alicui.** **μεταμέλειν τινί**: **aliquem paenitere.** *Do you not repent of having wronged me?* **nonne te paenitet iniuriam mihi fecisse?** *Made no reply:* **nihil respondit.** *Not . . . at all:* **nihil.** **ὁμολογέω**: **confiteor.** Translate 2 and 3 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 9–11.

a. Genitive of the Part taken hold of. 1100; H. 738, *a*.
b. ἐπί with Dative denoting Purpose. 1210, 2, *c*; H. 799, 2, *c*.
c. ἐπί with Accusative denoting Place. 1210, 3, *a*; H. 799, 3, *a*.

1. Klearchos was the first[1] to declare his opinion. 2. "Put this man out of the way as soon as possible." 3. And all the others agreed to this opinion. 4. After that Cyrus bade them take Orontas by the girdle[2] in token that he was to die. 5. Then he was led out to execution. 6. Nevertheless[3] all the Persians did him reverence, [4]although he was being led to death. 7. Those to whom it was appointed put him out of the way. 8. [5]Nor

Digitized by Google

does anybody know how he [6] was put to death. 9. It is said by some that he was buried [7] alive. 10. [8] Some say one thing, others another. 11. But no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto [9] this day.

1. *Klearchos first* (adjective) *declared.* 2. *For death.* 3. ὅμως. 4. Use the participle. 5. Double the negative, οὐδέν . . . οὐδείς. 6. *Died.* 7. θάπτω. 8. *Others say other* [*things*]. 9. εἰς.

Put this man out of the way: **hunc virum e medio tollite.** *By the girdle:* **zona.** **ἐπὶ θανάτῳ : ad mortem.** *Nor does anybody know how he died:* **nec quisquam quomodo interisset cognovit.** *Some say one thing, others another:* **alii alia dicunt.** **ἀποφαίνω : declaro.** **γνώμη : sententia.** Turn 1 into Latin. Observe that the Latin idiom is the same as the Greek.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 1-3.

a. Genitive of Cause. 1126; H. 744.
b. Assimilation and Attraction. 1031—8; H. 994, 995.
c. Future Participle denoting Intention. 1563, 4; H. 969, *c.*
d. ὅπως with Future Indicative in Commands, etc. 1352–3; H. 886.

1. The king will come with a large army [1]ready to fight. 2. [2]Klearchos will lead the right wing of Cyrus's army. 3. While Cyrus will marshal his own men. 4. [3]The next morning it was reported by deserters that [4] the king was approaching.[5] 5. Thereupon Cyrus [6]in person consulted with the Greek generals. 6. "You," said he, "are braver and mightier than many barbarians. 7. And for this reason

Digitized by Google

I have taken you as allies." 8. Then he congratulated them on the freedom which they enjoyed.[7] 9. And said that he would prefer that [8]to everything he had. 10. "See to it," said he, "that you are worthy of this freedom."

1. *About to fight.* 2. Use μέν in 2 and δέ in 3. 3. *At the same time with the coming day.* 4. ὅτι. 5. πρόσειμι. 6. *Himself.* 7. *Had acquired.* 8. *Instead of all* [*things*] *which he had.*

τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ : suos. **ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ** : prima luce postridie. **ὑμᾶς εὐδαιμονίζω** : vos beatos iudico. **ὅτι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐλοίμην ἂν ἀνθ' ὧν ἔχω πάντων** : me libertatem omnibus quae possideo anteferre. **ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι** : quam ob rem date operam ut viri digni sitis. **εἰς τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν ἡμέραν** : in posterum diem. Translate 1 and 2 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXIV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 6, 7—7, 3.

1. Orontas had never been wronged by Cyrus [1] at all, but he had revolted to the Mysians, and injured Cyrus [2] all he could; but afterwards, when he [3] came to know his power, he repented and persuaded Cyrus [4] to exchange pledges with him.

2. All this Orontas confessed, [5] and besides, when [6] asked if he could now be friendly to Cyrus and hostile to his brother, he said that not even if he should become so,[6] should he ever seem so [6] to Cyrus at least.

3. Upon this Orontas [7] was delivered over to Artapates, the most faithful of the sceptre-bearers, and no one afterwards ever saw him either alive or dead.

Digitized by Google

1. *In nothing.* 2. *Whatever he was able.* 3. Inceptive aorist. 4. *To give pledges to him and receive* [*them*] *from him.* 5. πρὸς δ' ἔτι. 6. Omit. 7. παραδίδωμι.

To revolt: **deficere.** **τοῖς παροῦσι: iis qui aderant.** **οὐδ' εἰ γενοίμην, σοί γ' ἄν ποτε ἔτι δόξαιμι: etiam si sim, tibi quidem numquam posthac videar.** *Upon this:* **deinde.** *And no one:* **nec quisquam.** *Ever:* **umquam.** Translate 3 into Latin putting "servants" for "sceptre-bearers." Turn *either . . . or* by **nec . . . nec.** Here the Greek and the Latin agree.

δαρεικός.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 4–6.

a. Participle as Noun. 1560; H. 966.
b. Future Conditions, less vivid. 1408; H. 900.
c. Construction after φημί, εἶπον, λέγω. 1523; H. 946, *b.*
d. Dative of Agent with Verbals in -τέος. 1188; H. 769, *b.*

1. Cyrus knew into what sort of a contest they were going. 2. He told the Greeks that the barbarians advanced with a loud[1] shout. 3. "[2]It seems to me," said he, "that you are courageous men. 4. I, [3]for my part, am ashamed of the men[4] [5]in my father's realm. 5. For you will find these men to be very cowardly.[6] 6. I promise to make you objects of envy to [7]your friends at home. 7. If you should wish to go home, you would be envied. 8. Many

Digitized by Google

of you, as I think, will prefer life[8] with me to that[8] at home." 9. Now Cyrus [9] made many promises [10] because he was in danger. 10. [11] Whoever of them wished went home.

1. *Much.* 2. Use the personal construction. 3. γέ. 4. Causal dative. 5. Supply "being." 6. δειλός. 7. *The* [*ones*]. 8. *The* [*things*]. 9. *Promised many* [*things*]. 10. *On account of the being.* 11. *The* [*ones*] *wishing.*

With a loud shout: magno cum clamore. *I am ashamed of the men:* hominum me pudet. **τοῖς οἴκοι**: iis qui domi sunt. **διὰ τὸ εἶναι**: quod erat. *Whoever of them wished:* quicumque voluerunt. **οἴκαδε ἀπιέναι**: domum abire. **οἷος**: qualis. **ἀγών**: certamen. Translate 1 and 2 into Latin. Be careful about the mood of "were going."

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXVI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 7–10.

a. Indirect Questions. 1479; H. 930.
b. Indirect Reflexives. 987; H, 683, *a*, 685.
c. Questions of Appeal (Deliberative). 1358; H. 866, 3.
d. Object Clauses with Verbs of Fear. 1378, 1364; H. 887.

1. We must [1] conquer [2] in order to make our friends masters of the country. 2. What shall I give to the Greeks, [3] if we are successful? 3. Cyrus did not fear that he should not have [4] enough to give to his friends. 4. To each of the soldiers he said he would give a golden crown. 5. "And what shall we have," said the generals, "if we are victorious?" 6. They demanded to know what they should have. 7. They feared that he would not satisfy their

Digitized by Google

expectations. 8. O Cyrus, [5] do not fight [6] in person, but take post in the rear of the line.[7] 9. Do you think, O Cyrus, that you will get [8] this without fighting? 10. "No,[9] by Zeus," said Cyrus.

1. δεῖ. 2. A purpose clause with ὅπως. 3. *If it turns out well.* 4. *Whatever he might give.* 5. See Ex. **26**, *a*. 6. αὐτός. 7. φάλαγξ. 8. *Take.* 9. See Ex. **42**, 4.

ἂν εὖ γένηται : si bene res se habuerit. *Cyrus did not fear that he should not have enough to give:* Cyrus non id metuit ut (ne non) quod daret haberet. **ἀμαχεί** : sine pugna. **ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ** : in procinctu. Translate 4 and 8 into Latin. "To take post": consisto.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 11–14.

a. Dative of Time. 1192; H. 782.
b. Accusative of Extent. 1062; H. 720.
c. Genitive of Comparison. 1120; H. 749.
d. ὑπό with Genitive of Agent. 1219, *b*; H. 808, 1, *b*.

1. Artagerses commanded six thousand horsemen. 2. These he marshalled before the king himself. 3. But [1] those who marched from Phoinikia came too late for the battle. 4. Many deserted from the great king to Cyrus before the battle. 5. By these deserters the number of the enemy was reported to Cyrus. 6. And there were said to be also two hundred scythe-bearing chariots in the great king's army. 7. And after the battle [2] the same story was told. 8. The whole army of Cyrus was drawn

Digitized by Google

up in line. 9. [3]It was said that there were eight hundred thousand men. 10. And thus they marched three parasangs. 11. For Cyrus thought that[4] the battle [5]would take place on that day. 12. But neither on that day nor on the next[6] did the battle take place.

1. *The* [*ones*] *having marched.* 2. *The same* [*things*] *were reported.* 3. Use the personal construction. 4. Not ὅτι. 5. *Would be.* 6. ὑστεραῖος.

πρὸ τῆς μάχης: **ante proelium.** **παρεγένοντο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ**: **proelio interfuerunt.** *The same story was told:* **eadem nuntiabantur.** *Marshal:* **instruo.** Translate 2, 9, and 11 into Latin. Be careful about the position of **enim**, and about the *that-clause.*

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 4–14.

1. Gaulites, who [1] happened to be present, said that Cyrus made many promises [2] which he would not be able to fulfil, even if he remembered them.[3]

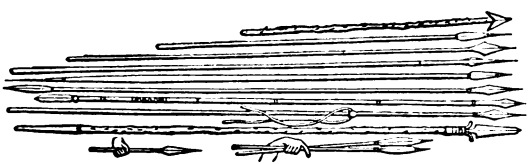
2. But Cyrus declared [4] that he desired to fulfil [5] all his promises, and would be able [3] to do so, [2] if he conquered his brother. "For then," said he, "all my father's realm will be mine,[6] and I shall have [7] enough to give to my friends."

3. "And if the Greeks demand to know what they shall have, in case of success, tell them that I will give to each of the soldiers a golden crown, and to each of the generals and captains a province [8] to rule over."

Digitized by Google

1. See Ex. **1**, *c*. 2. See Ex. **39**, *d*. 3. Omit.
4. *Said*. 5. *As many* [*things*] *as he promised*.
6. *To me*. 7. Cf. Ex. **66**, 3. 8. See Ex. **19**, *a*.

Cyrus made many promises: **Cyrus multa pollicitus est.** **ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ πατρῴα**: **paternum regnum.** *I shall have enough to give:* **habebo quod dem.** *Happened to be present:* **forte aderat.** *Fulfil:* **praesto.** *Even if:* **etiam si.** *Remember:* **memini.** Translate 1 into Latin.



δόρατα.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 15–20.

a. Attributive Participle. 1559; H. 965.
b. Genitive with Adverbs. 1200, 1220; H. 756–8.
c. Future Indicative in Protasis. 1405; H. 899.
d. Genitive of Measure. 1093, 1094, 5; H. 728, 729, *d.*

1. The Median Wall extends as far as the ditch. 2. Between the wall and the canal [1]that flows from the Tigris river is a narrow way. 3. This pass is about twenty-three feet wide. 4. Here Cyrus gave the Ambrakiot soothsayer ten talents. 5. "If," said the soothsayer, "the king does not retreat within five days, he will not retreat at all." 6. Now they had not seen the king when the five days had passed. 7. But [2]it became evident that the king was retreating. 8. For there were many tracks of

Digitized by Google

men and horses. 9. So that [2] it was said that he had given up the idea of fighting. 10. If the king has given up the idea of fighting, there is no need [3] of keeping the men in line.

1. Use participle. 2. The personal construction is better. 3. δεῖ.

μέχρι τῆς τάφρου: usque ad fossam. **μεταξὺ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου**: inter fluvium et fossam. **ἀντ' ἐρύματος**: pro munitione. *Not . . . at all*: omnino non. **ἀπεγνωκέναι τοῦ μάχεσθαι**: consilium pugnandi abiecisse. *Soothsayer:* **haruspex**. *Retreat:* recedo. *Pass:* praetereo. Translate 5 and 6 into Latin. Do not turn "does retreat" by the present indicative.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 8, 1–5.

a. Dative of Approach. 1175; H. 772.
b. Article for Possessive. 949; H. 658.
c. μέλλω with Infinitive. 1254; H. 846.
d. Dative of Accompaniment. 1189; H. 774.

1. It was about full-market time when the army halted. 2. Cyrus had intended to halt at the station, which was near. 3. There Pategyas [1] rode up at full speed with his horse in a sweat to report to Cyrus. 4. And cries out: "The king has prepared himself for battle. 5. And is advancing with a large force." 6. The soldiers heard him shouting this [2] in Persian and in Greek. 7. [3] Then it was that Cyrus jumped down from his chariot and mounted [4] his horse. 8. And all took their

Digitized by Google

places in line in great haste. 9. For they feared[5] that the king would fall upon them while[6] in disorder. 10. Proxenos[7] was next to Klearchos.[8] 11. Near the river Klearchos fell in with some[6] Paphlagonian horsemen.

1. ὑπελαύνω. 2. Put first in the sentence. 3. ἔνθα δή. 4. *Went up upon.* 5. φοβέομαι. See Ex. **30**, *c.* 6. Omit. 7. Cf. ἐχόμενος. 8. Genitive.

ἱδροῦντι τῷ ἵππῳ: equo sudante. ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον: ascendere in equum. ἐχόμενός τινος: proximus alicui. προσέρχομαι: advenio. ἐπιπίπτω: adorior. ἄτακτος: inordinatus. Translate 4, 5, and 9 into Latin. "Them" = *themselves.*

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 8, 6–10.

a. Dative of Degree. 1184; H. 781.
b. ὡς with Participle. 1574; H. 978.
c. κατά with Distributive force. 1211, 2, *c*; H. 800, 2, *d*.

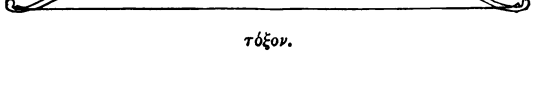
1. Cyrus had about six hundred horsemen fully [1] armed. 2. All had breastplates, greaves, and helmets. 3. But Cyrus is said [2] to have had on his head a tiara [3] [4] instead of a helmet. 4. So that his head was unprotected when he took his position for the battle. 5. In the afternoon the enemy appeared. 6. First a mass of dust, and sometime later a kind of blackness. 7. After this [5] there was a glimmer of bronze. 8. And then the whole army [6] came into full view. 9. All the barbarians were arranged nation by nation in solid [7] squares.

Digitized by Google

10. They had a great many scythe-armed chariots, as I have said before. 11. The design of the scythe-armed chariots was [8] to cut through the ranks of the Greeks.

1. Express by a prefix. 2. Aorist infinitive. 3. τιάρα. 4. ἀντί. 5. *Some bronze glimmered.* 6. *Was in sight.* 7. *Full of men.* 8. *As about to cut through.*

ψιλὴν ἔχων τὴν κεφαλήν: capite nudo. **καταφανής**: in conspectu. **κατὰ ἔθνη**: per gentes. **ἐν πλαισίῳ**: agmine quadrato. **ὅσον**: circiter. **ἐξοπλίζομαι**: me armo. **καθίστημι**: consisto. Translate 1 and 4 into Latin.



τόξον.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 7, 15—8, 10.

1. [1] Ten days before, Silanos told Cyrus that the king [2] would not fight within ten days; and accordingly Cyrus promised to give him three thousand darics, [2] if he should prove to have spoken the truth. Now Silanos was a soothsayer, and of course he told the truth.

2. So Cyrus thought that the king had given up the idea of fighting, and many of the soldiers put their arms on wagons or pack-animals, and all were marching rather carelessly, when suddenly [3] it was announced by Pategyas that the king was approaching [4] in battle array.

3. Then there was great confusion. The generals and soldiers armed themselves in all [5] haste and took their positions, each in [6] his appointed [7] place. The Greeks were stationed

Digitized by Google

near the river, and Ariaios next to them, and after him Cyrus with his Persians.

1. *On the eleventh day from that day.* 2. In what two ways may this be rendered? 3. ἐξαίφνης. 4. Not to be translated literally. 5. *Much.* 6. *Into.* 7. Omit.

δέκα ἡμερῶν : diebus decem. **ἠμελημένως μᾶλλον** : **neglegentius.** *They took their positions each in his appointed place:* **suo quisque loco constiterunt.** **ἐξαίφνης** : **improviso.** Translate 2 into Latin. "Had given up," etc.; see note on Ex. **69.** "It was announced"; use **renuntio.** "In battle array" : *prepared for battle.*

σαλπιγκτής.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 8, 11–15.

a. Dative of Agent. 1186; H. 769.
b. Dative of Respect. 1182; H. 780.
c. ὡς with Infinitive. 1456; H. 1054, *f.*
d. Perfect as vivid Future. 1264; H. 848.

1. The Greeks did not [1]have to endure the shouting of the barbarians. 2. For they did not shout[2] [3]at all, but advanced in silence. 3. If Klearchos leads his force against the centre of the enemy, [4]our whole work is done. 4. But certainly[5] he will remain near the river. 5. For he does not wish to be surrounded by the enemy. 6. And he is afraid that the enemy [6]will surround him, if he draws off the right wing from the river. 7. "I will take care," said he, "that it [7]shall be all right." 8. The barbarians are far[8] superior in num-

Digitized by Google

bers[9] to the Greeks.[10] 9. At this juncture Cyrus rode along so as to take a survey of both armies. 10. There Xenophon met him, and asked him [11] if the omens were favorable.

1. Use ἀνάγκη. 2. φθέγγομαι. 3. ἔτι. 4. *All has been done by us.* 5. μέντοι. 6. Not the future. 7. Subjunctive. 8. πολύ. 9. Singular. 10. Genitive. 11. Cf. εἴ τι παραγγέλλοι.

σιγῇ: cum silentio. **πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποίηται**: omnia a nobis perfecta erunt. **ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι**: respondit curae sibi futurum ut res bene se haberet. **ἤρετο εἴ τι παραγγέλλοι**: quaerebat num quid imperaret. **ἀποσπάω**: abstraho. **κυκλόω**: circumeo. Translate 6 into Latin. *Draws off:* not present indicative.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 8, 16–20.

a. πρίν with Infinitive. 1470–1; H. 955.
b. Partitive Apposition. 914; H. 624, *d.*
c. Mood and Tense in Indirect Questions. 1481; H. 932.
d. Conditional Relative: General Supposition, Past Time. 1431, 2; H. 914, *B* (2).

1. Cyrus heard the watchword passing along. 2. "Who gave out the watchword?" asked he, "and what is it?" 3. After Klearchos told him what the watchword was, he said that he accepted it. 4. Before the Greeks moved forward [1] to meet the foe, they sang the paean. 5. The two lines were now three or four stades apart.[2] 6. The Greeks did not advance silently, but shouted. 7. And whenever the chariots rushed through the lines, the men

Digitized by Google

opened ranks. 8. Some of the men opened ranks, and some were frightened [3] out of their wits. 9. [4] But not a single one even of these suffered any harm at all. 10. Except that a certain one on the left was shot with an arrow.

1. *To go against* (adj.). 2. *From each other.* 3. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 4. Use negatives freely.

Not a single one even of these suffered any harm at all: **nemo unus etiam ex his quidquam omnino passus est.** *Before the Greeks moved forward:* **priusquam Graeci procederent.** **σύνθημα: tessera.** Translate 3 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 8, 21–25.

a. εἰς denoting Purpose. 1207, *d*; H. 796, *c.*
b. αὐτός as a Reflexive Pronoun. 992; H. 684, *a.*
c. αὐτός as an Intensive Pronoun. 989; H. 680.
d. Infinitive depending on a Preposition. 1546; H. 958.

1. Cyrus was glad [1] when the Greeks defeated [2] the force that was opposite them. 2. At that time [3] his attendants saluted him as king. 3. But not even then [4] did he pursue the enemy. 4. [5] Because [6] he was watching to see what the king would do. 5. Now the barbarian commanders think they are in the safest position in the centre of [7] their own force. 6. And also, if they [8] issue any order, the army hears it in half the time. 7. If their force is on both sides of them, they are safe. 8. If

Digitized by Google

their force should be on both sides of them, they would be safe. 9. But Cyrus was afraid that the king would get in his rear. 10. For he had wheeled as if for the purpose of encircling him. 11. He slew Artagerses, the commander of the six thousand, with his own hand. 12. The six hundred having started in pursuit, only his table companions were left about him.

1. *The Greeks having defeated.* 2. *The* [*force*] *opposite them.* 3. *The* [*men*] *about him.* 4. *Thus.* 5. Use participle. 6. "He was watching to see": express by one word. 7. *Themselves.* 8. *Order anything.*

οὐδ' ὥς: ne sic quidem. [*To see*] *what the king would do:* quid rex facturus esset. **ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ**: in tutissimo. **ἡμίσει χρόνῳ**: tempore dimidio breviore. *Safe:* tutus. *On both sides:* ab utraque parte. Translate 5 and 8 into Latin. *Now:* autem. In 8 do not use the imperfect subjunctive.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 8, 11–25.

1. When Cyrus said that the barbarians advanced with a loud shout, he was deceived. For [1]it was the Greeks who shouted when they went into the battle, while the barbarians, in this battle [2]at least, came forward as silently as they could.

2. The Greeks always sing a paean [3]before [4]raising the war-cry, and then, shouting ἐλελεῦ to Enyalios, they charge the enemy. Sometimes also they beat their spears against their shields [5]to frighten the horses.

3. Now the barbarians, seeing the Greeks approaching, and hearing their shouts, were frightened out of their wits, and turned and fled [3]before a weapon was thrown. Then the Greeks pursued them with all their might.

Digitized by Google

1. Express the emphasis by the position of the emphatic word ; also add δή. 2. γέ. 3. Cf. πρὶν τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι. 4. ἀλαλάζω. 5. Use the participle that denotes purpose.

As silently as they could : **quanto maxime silentio poterant.** *To frighten the horses :* **ut terrorem equis incuterent.** **κατὰ κράτος**: **totis viribus.** *Shouts :* **clamor.** *Weapon :* **telum.** *Throw :* **conicio.** "Seeing": *when they saw.* Translate the first sentence of 3 into Latin.

χιτών.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXVII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 8, 26—9, 4.

a. Infinitive with Adjectives. 1526; H. 952.
b. Accusative of Specification. 1058; H. 718.
c. Participle in Indirect Discourse. 1494; H. 982.
d. Infinitive in Indirect Discourse. 1495; H. 946.

1. Discerning the crowd about the king, Cyrus could[1] not restrain himself. 2. But rushed upon him, and struck him in the breast. 3. Ktesias, the surgeon, dressed the king's wound. 4. And he can tell how many of the king's attendants were slain. 5. Eight of the noblest of [2]Cyrus's suite, while fighting [3]in his defence, were slain. 6. Artapates, when he saw that Cyrus was dead, drew his sword and killed himself. 7. Those who were [4]intimately acquainted with Cyrus say that he was worthy to rule. 8. And that even in his boy-

Digitized by Google

hood he was best of all in everything. 9. At the court of the king he neither saw nor heard anything base. 10. Some are honored by the king, and some are dishonored.

1. *Did.* 2. *The* [*men*] *about Cyrus.* 3. Use ὑπέρ. 4. Cf. ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι.

Could not restrain himself: se non continuit. **ὁπόσοι τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα**: quot ex iis qui circa regem erant. **ἐπειδὴ πεπτωκότα εἶδε Κῦρον**: postquam Cyrum cecidisse vidit. **ἔτι παῖς ὤν**: cum puer adhuc esset. **στῖφος**: densum agmen. *Attendants:* comites. Translate 1 and 4 into Latin. In 1 begin the sentence with "Cyrus." In 4 be careful about the mood of the dependent sentence.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXVIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis, I. 9, 5-12.

a. Genitive with Adjectives. 1139-42; H. 753.
b. General Suppositions. 1393, 1, 2; H. 894, 1, 2.
c. ἐπί with Genitive denoting Time. 1210, 1, *b*; H. 799, 1, *c*.

1. Cyrus [1] had the reputation of being very well trained in archery. 2. Against wild animals he was venturesome. 3. Once a bear rushed upon him and dragged him off his horse. 4. But he grappled with the bear and slew it. 5. And he still has the scars [2] of the wounds he then received. 6. Cyrus deemed it of the utmost importance to obey his elders. 7. [3] If he made any promise to any one, he never [4] proved false. 8. [5] If he makes a promise to any one, he never proves false. 9. [3] If he once became friendly to any one, he never

Digitized by Google

abandoned him. 10. Consequently many of the men of our time entrusted their property and even their persons to him. 11. The Milesians preferred [6] Tissaphernes to Cyrus.

1. *Seemed to be.* 2. *Of what* [*things*] *he then suffered.* 3. Past general supposition. 4. Which negative? 5. Present general supposition. 6. Cf. **Κῦρον . . . ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνους.**

πρὸς τὰ θηρία φιλοκινδυνότατος: contra feras ad pericula subeunda promptissimus. **περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖσθαι**: plurimi facere. **εἴ τῳ ὑπόσχοιτό τι**: si cui aliquid pollicebatur. **Κῦρον εἵλοντο ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνους**: Cyrum Tissapherni praetulerunt. **τὰ μὲν ἔπαθεν, ὧν**: volnera accepit, quorum. **ψεύδομαι**: fidem fallo. Translate 7 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXIX.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 9, 13–20.

a. Adjective as Noun. 932; H. 621.
b. Participle denoting Condition. 1563, 5; H. 969, *d.*
c. Neuter Adjective as Cognate Accusative. 1054; H. 716.
d. Indicative for Optative in General Suppositions. 1395, 1432; H. 894, *c.*

1. One would say that under[1] the government of Cyrus the good were [2]in a high state of prosperity. 2. [3]One might go in safety wherever he pleased, [3]if he did no wrong. 3. But [4]bad men were often seen deprived of feet, hands, or eyes. 4. The brave in war were preëminently honored by Cyrus. 5. Whenever he saw any one brave in war, he honored him. 6. Therefore it was possible to see a great

Digitized by Google

number[5] of men willing to incur danger for Cyrus. 7. [6]It was not on account of their monthly pay that generals and captains served him. 8. But because they found it to be more profitable not[7] to demand pay. 9. If any one proved to be a skilful steward, he never went[8] unrewarded. 10. Cyrus never envied [9]any one whom he saw getting gain openly.

1. *In.* 2. *Most prosperous.* 3. Express in two ways. 4. *The bad.* 5. *Abundance.* 6. Express the emphasis by the position of the phrase. 7. What negative goes with the infinitive? 8. *Was.* 9. *Whomever.*

One would say: dicas. **ἐγένετο πορεύεσθαι** : licebat iter facere. **ποδῶν στερομένους** : pedibus privatos. **τὸ κατὰ μῆνα κέρδος** : menstruum stipendium. **εἰς** (*as regards*) **δικαιοσύνην** : quod attinet ad iustitiam. **ὥστε φαίνεσθαι . . . ἀξιοῦν** : ut videretur aequum iudicare. *Prosperous:* beatus. Translate 1 and 3 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 8, 26—9, 20.

1. [1] It is agreed by all [2] who were intimately acquainted with Cyrus that he was the most worthy to rule of all the Persians since Cyrus the elder. For he was wise and modest, and he had learned [3] in his youth that a ruler must know [4] also how to obey.[5]

2. When he became satrap of Lydia and Phrygia, he soon showed himself to be faithful to all [6] who served him well. Consequently many preferred him to Tissaphernes, with whom he was at war.

3. But if any persons [7] wronged him in any way, he made it of great importance to punish these [8] with the utmost severity, for he frequently deprived them of their feet, hands or eyes, and sometimes put them to death.

Digitized by Google

1. Use the personal construction, recasting the sentence. 2. See Ex. **77**, note 4. 3. *Being still a boy.* 4. οἶδα. 5. *Be ruled.* 6. Use participle. 7. Omit. 8. *Most unsparingly of all.*

ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι: Imperare et parere. **Κύρῳ καλῶς πειθάρχειν**: Cyro recte parere; or Cyri dicto recte audientes esse. **ἀφειδέστατα πάντων τιμωρεῖσθαι**: severissime animadvertere [in eos]. Translate the first sentence of 2 into Latin.

ὑποδήματα.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXI.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 9, 21–28.

a. Infinitive with the Article as Subject. 1542; H. 959.

b. Genitive with Verbs signifying to Taste, etc. 1102; H. 742.

c. Infinitive with the Article as Dative of Respect. 1547; H. 959.

1. Cyrus [1]used to distribute gifts to his friends, whenever [2] he saw that they needed [3] them. 2. About personal adornments, he said that he could not use [4] all that were sent to him. 3. But he did wish to see his friends well dressed. 4. It is not at all surprising [5]that he thought friends well dressed were the best ornament for him. 5. And his [6] surpassing others in the desire to oblige is [7] particularly admirable. 6. Whenever he sent wine to

Digitized by Google

his friends, he [8] requested them to drink it with those whom they loved best. 7. Whenever he was pleased with his wine, he wished his friends to have a taste of it. 8. And he did not even wish horses to go hungry. 9. For he often sent around fodder for them, when he was able to provide it. 10. Certainly no one was loved by more persons [9] than Cyrus was.[9]

1. What tense expresses this idea? 2. ὅτε. 3. Use participle. 4. χράομαι. 5. *The thinking*, etc. 6. *The*. 7. Cf. μᾶλλον ἀγαστά. 8. Cf. δεῖταί σου. 9. Omit.

τὸ περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων: quod superabat amicos. **ἀγαστά**: admiranda. *He requested them:* **eos rogabat. τούτων γεύσασθαι**: haec gustare. **αὐτὸς φίλων ᾤετο δεῖσθαι**: amicis opus sibi esse existimabat. **ὅπου δὲ χιλὸς σπάνιος πάνυ εἴη**: ubicunque pabulum admodum rarum erat. *Certainly:* **profecto.** Translate 1 and 10 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 9, 29 — 10, 4.

a. Genitive with Verbs of Obtaining, etc. 1099; H. 739.

b. Infinitive with ἄν for Optative with ἄν. 1494; H. 964, *a*.

c. Participle denoting Attendant Circumstance. 1563, 7; H. 969.

d. Infinitive as Object (not in Indirect Discourse). 1519; H. 948.

1. Orontas is said to have tried to desert from Cyrus to the king. 2. But no one else,[1] either[2] Greek or[2] barbarian, ever[3] deserted him. 3. For these all thought that they would be honored more by Cyrus than by the king. 4. "If we are brave," said they, "we shall obtain fitting honor." 5. "If we should[4] prove ourselves brave, we should obtain honor."

Digitized by Google

6. Ariaios did not particularly love Cyrus, and [5]the following is a proof of it. 7. When Cyrus fell, Ariaios fled with his whole army. 8. While[6] all his faithful friends died fighting over [7]his dead body. 9. Then the king ordered Cyrus's head and right hand to be cut off. 10. And after that he marched to Cyrus's camp and plundered it.

1. *Other.* 2. οὔτε . . . οὔτε. 3. ποτὲ. 4. *Become.* 5. τοῦτο or τόδε? 6. δέ. 7. *Him having fallen.*

τεκμήριον τούτου καὶ τόδε: cuius rei hoc quoque argumentum est. **ὑπὲρ Κύρου**: pro Cyro. **ἀποτέμνω**: abscido. **ἀπῇει** and **ἀπῆλθε**: transfugiebat. **καὶ οὗτος δή**: atque hic profecto. Translate 3 and 9 into Latin. *That they would be honored;* use **fore ut**, etc.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXIII.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 10, 5-10.

a. Alternative Questions. 1606; H. 1017.
b. Genitive Absolute. 1152, 1568; H. 970.
c. Interrogative Subjunctive represented by Optative. 1490; H. 932, 2 (2).

1. The Greeks, having defeated the force [1] opposite them, [2] started in pursuit. 2. But Klearchos deliberated [3] as to whether he should pursue the enemy or go back to the camp. 3. "[4] Shall I pursue or go back?" 4. The king also deliberated [3] as to whether he should [5] face about or move forward. 5. For many of his men had deserted to the Greeks in the battle. 6. [6] As Tissaphernes was advancing along the river, the Greeks shot at his men. 7. Here he [7] got the worst of it, [8] and did not kill any Greek at all. 8. But, having met the king at

Digitized by Google

the Greek camp, he marched along with him. 9. Now the Greeks feared that they might be cut off on both sides. 10. So they [9] wheeled round and put the river in their rear.

1. Omit. 2. *Went pursuing.* 3. Omit "as to." 4. Interrogative (deliberative) subjunctive. 5. στρέφω. 6. Genitive absolute. 7. Cf. μεῖον ἔχων. 8. *Nor* (οὐδέ) *did he kill no Greek.* 9. *Folded back the wing.*

Whether he should pursue or go back: **utrum insequeretur an abiret.** *On both sides:* **ex utraque parte.** *Put the river in their rear:* **a tergo flumen reliquerunt.** **εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν**: **ulterius.** **εἰ πέμποιεν**: **mitterentne.** **διαστάντες**: **ordinibus laxatis.** *Cut off:* **intercludo.** Translate 5 and 9 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXIV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 10, 11–19.

a. Adverbial Accusative. 1060; H. 719.
b. Optative in Causal Sentences. 1506; H. 925, *b.*
c. Genitive with Verbs of Fulness and Want. 1112; H. 743.

1. The Greeks halted at a certain village, beyond which was a hill. 2. This hill was covered not with infantry but with cavalry. 3. There the royal ensign was seen. 4. [1]So that the Greeks knew that the king's army had rallied there.[2] 5. But finally the enemy abandoned the hill, some one way and some another. 6. Then Lykios was sent to[3] ascertain [4]the situation beyond the hill. 7. During all this time Cyrus nowhere appeared. 8. And Klearchos wondered that he heard nothing [5]from him. 9. He had fallen in the battle, but the

Digitized by Google

Greeks did not know it.[6] 10. For they had gone in pursuit of the left wing of the barbarian army. 11. When they came back to their camp they found neither food nor drink. 12. For the king had plundered the wagons in which were the barley and wine.

1. ὥστε with indicative. 2. αὐτοῦ. 3. ἵνα. 4. *The* [*things*]. 5. Genitive of source. 6. Omit.

The hill was covered with cavalry: **collis equitibus impletus est.** **ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν: alii ex alia parte.** *He wondered that he heard nothing:* **mirabatur se nihil audire** or **quod nihil audiret.** *Rally:* **se conligere.** **τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου: quae erant supra collem.** Translate 4 and 6 into Latin.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Anabasis I. 9, 21—10, 19.

1. The troops of Artaxerxes [1]got into the camp of Cyrus and [2]began to plunder it [3]without resistance. Even the women in Cyrus's train [4]fell into their power, except that one, a Milesian, after being captured, escaped to the Greeks who had been left in the camp [5]to guard the baggage.

2. While Artaxerxes was thus stripping the Cyreian camp, Tissaphernes fell in with him, after having charged through [6]between the Greek peltasts and the river. At this time [7]there was a distance of about thirty stades between him and Klearchos, [8]so far had [9]the latter advanced in pursuit of the Persian fugitives.

3. [10]Apprised, however, that the king's troops had been victorious on the left and centre, and

Digitized by Google

[11] were masters of the camp, but not yet knowing [12] of Cyrus's death, Klearchos [13] marched back his troops, and met the enemy's forces also returning.

1. *Arrived at.* 2. *Were plundering.* 3. *No one opposing* (κωλύω). 4. *Were captured.* 5. *Guarding.* 6. μεταξύ. 7. Recast the sentence. 8. τοσοῦτον. 9. οὗτος. 10. *Klearchos, when he had learned*, etc. 11. κρατέω. 12. Not literal. 13. ἀπάγω.

Without resistance: nullo resistente. **διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεύς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια** : rex atque Graeci inter se stadia circiter triginta distabant.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Klearchos encourages the Greeks.

NOTE. — In this and the following exercises, the references are to the Anabasis.

a. Expressions of a Wish. 1507, 1511; H. 870–1.
b. Suppositions contrary to Fact. 1397; H. 895.
c. Exhortations and Prohibitions. 1344–46; H. 866, 1, 2.

Several of the necessary words and constructions occur in II. **1**, 4 and 12; III. **2**, 6.

When the messenger had spoken, Klearchos stood up and said: "[1] To be sure, it is not the part of a wise man to desire that which is impossible; still,[2] would that Artaxerxes had died instead of Cyrus. [3] In that case we should now be as[4] happy as[5] the great king himself. But although Cyrus is dead, it is possible for us to get back in safety to Hellas, if we prove[6]

Digitized by Google

ourselves brave men. Therefore be not [7]downhearted, fellow-soldiers, but [8]cheer up. May the gods save you and me from all perils, and may you see your wives and children, whom you left behind. But what[9] to do now? Let us announce to Ariaios that we are victorious, and so, were Cyrus alive, we would make him king. But Ariaios shall be king, if he comes to us, for it belongs to the victor to rule." When they had heard those words both generals and soldiers, [10]as was natural, were much less despondent.

1. μέν. 2. δέ. 3. οὕτως, representing a protasis = "if he had died." 4. ὥσπερ. 5. καί. 6. Don't try to think of a word for "prove." Translate the thought. 7. III. **2**, 18. 8. I. **3**, 8. 9. See Ex. **66**, *c*. 10. II. **2**, 19.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXVII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

The Speech of Theopompos.

Study the uses of μή, μὴ οὐ, and οὐ μή in the Grammar. Study also the uses of μή in I. **3,** 10 ; I. **4,** 18 ; II. **1,** 12 ; II. **3,** 10 ; II. **4,** 17 ; III. **5,** 11. Of μὴ οὐ in I. **7,** 7 ; II. **3,** 11. Of οὐ μή in II. **2,** 12.

"Do not think, messengers of the great king, that we will deliver up our arms, unless we wish to rob ourselves of the only good things which we have. If we keep these, surely the king will not be able to prevent[1] our marching through his plains and cities, and carrying off what we wish, so that we may not return home empty-handed.[2] Does he intend, as you say, to break up the bridges, so that we may not cross the rivers? Then we will seize his boats ; for I do not fear, fellow-soldiers,

Digitized by Google

that we may not be able to do this, to injure him in other ways, and to escape beyond his reach, if not to get off by stealth, as Xenias and Pasion did. Therefore, my friends, let us send these messengers off with this answer: 'Say to your king that we will not deliver up our arms, and that, brave men as we profess[3] to be, we should be ashamed not to keep them.' "

1. See Ex. **58**, *c*. 2. κενός. 3. εὔχομαι.

σάλπιγξ.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

The Greeks in Perplexity.

a. Interrogative Words. 1600, 1603–6; H. 278, 1015, 1017.

b. Indirect Questions and Quotations, 1476, 1479–86; H. 930, *ff.*

It has been related in the preceding narrative[1] that Cyrus was killed, though the Greeks had defeated[2] the force opposed to them. Now what they should do, they did not know. They had learned[3] the nature of the country between the Tigris and the canal; for after the battle Klearchos had sent for one of the deserters[4] from the great king and asked him whether there were villages full of provisions, and whether they could cross the rivers. The man on being questioned answered that he thought the undertaking would be impracti-

Digitized by Google

cable.[5] Then Proxenos said, for he happened to be present, that he had heard that the enemy had no boats, so as to prevent[6] their crossing. "But where[7] shall *we* get boats?" asked Xenophon. "[8]Shall we not have to swim[9] the rivers? But, by Zeus, unless[10] I am mistaken,[11] there are some of us who[12] don't know how to swim." Thereupon all laughed,[13] but poor[14] Proxenos[15] hung his head, for he perceived that he had talked nonsense.[16]

1. II. **1**, 1. 2. I. **10**, 5. 3. *Of what sort.* 4. I. **7**, 2. 5. I. **2**, 21. 6. I. **3**, 16. 7. *Whence.* 8. *Will it not be necessary?* 9. νέω. 10. εἰ μή. 11. I. **8**, 11. 12. *Cannot.* 13. γελάω. 14. δειλός. 15. *Was despondent,* ἀθυμέω. 16. I. **3**, 17.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE LXXXIX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Episthenes and the Thracian Lad.

Now[1] there was a certain Olynthian, who, seeing a handsome boy carrying a shield and a spear, ran up to Xenophon and begged[2] him to save the youth. "For," said he, "I love beautiful boys, and Seuthes is about to put him to death, unless you rescue him." So[3] Xenophon went to Seuthes and begged him not to slay the boy, for the sake of the Olynthian. Thereupon Seuthes asked, "[4] Should you, Episthenes," for that was the name of the Olynthian, "be willing to die for this boy?" At once Episthenes stretched out his neck[5] and said, "Strike, if the boy bids you, and will[6] be grateful." Then Seuthes turned to the boy and said, "Shall I smite him, instead of you?" The boy, however, would not suffer[7] that, but

Digitized by Google

implored him not[8] to kill either.[8] Whereupon Episthenes embraced[9] the boy and said, "Seuthes, you will have to fight with me for this boy, for I will not[10] let him go." But Seuthes laughed, and suffered the boy to live.

1. δέ. 2. The same word means *want, desire.* 3. καί. 4. On interrogative particles see Ex. **88**, *a*. 5. I. **5**, 8. 6. I. **4**, 15. 7. I. **4**, 9. Use the imperfect indicative. 8. μηδέτερος. 9. περιλαμβάνω. 10. μεθίημι.

ξίφη. (From Mykenai.)

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XC.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

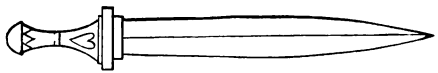
A Midnight March.

About midnight Seuthes came with the cavalry and [1] light infantry; and when he had [2] handed over the guides, the heavy infantry led and the light troops followed. As soon as [3] day dawned, Seuthes rode up to the front [4] and praised the Greek custom; for many times, he said, he himself, while marching with a few, got separated [5] with his cavalry from the infantry. "But now," said he, "we [6] find ourselves at dawn all together,[7] just as we ought to be. But do you wait here, and I will [8] look about and come back." So saying he took a certain path over a mountain and rode off. As soon as he reached deep [9] snow,[10] he looked to see if there were foot-prints of men leading forward or in the opposite direction. When

Digitized by Google

he saw that the way was untrodden,[11] he came back quickly and said, "Friends, all will be well, if God wills, for we shall [12]fall upon the men at unawares. But I will lead the horse, in order that, if we see any one, he may not escape and [13]give the enemy warning."

1. *Peltasts.* 2. II. **1,** 18. 3. *It was day.* 4. I. **3,** 1. 5. II. **2,** 12. 6. *Are.* 7. I. **10,** 13. 8. σκέπτομαι. 9. *Much.* 10. χιών, ἡ. 11. ἀτριβής. 12. Recall the idiom with λανθάνω. 13. σημαίνω, properly *make sign to.*



ξίφος.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

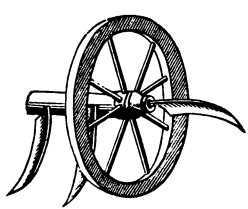
Seuthes with the Greeks surprises some Villages.

After this the general went off and Timasion with him, having about forty of the Greek horsemen. Then Xenophon [1] passed along the word for those up [2] to thirty [3] years of age to come forward from all the companies, and with these he himself set out [4] with speed, while Kleanor led the other Hellenes. When they had reached the villages, Seuthes, with about thirty troopers, rode up and said: "Well,[5] Xenophon, this is just as you said. The men are taken; but my cavalry have ridden off in pursuit, [6] one one way another another, and I am afraid that the enemy will assemble and do them some harm. Some of us must remain in the villages, for they are full of men." "Well, I will take the heights with the men

Digitized by Google

whom I have," said Xenophon. "And do you order Kleanor to extend his line through the plain along by the villages." When they had done this, slaves[7] and cattle in great numbers were taken, and ten thousand sheep.[8] Then they remained there all that night guarding their booty.[7]

1. παρεγγυάω. 2. εἰς. 3. τὸ ἔτος. 4. I. 5, 9. 5. ἀλλά. 6. *Another in another way.* 7. I. 2, 27. 8. πρόβατα.



δρεπανηφόρος.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Xenophon's Defence.

"There is nothing which a man may not expect,[1] since I am blamed[2] by you because I have done you good. I had already set out for home, but I turned back, not, [3]Heaven knows, because I learned that you were prospering,[4] but to help you, if in any way I could, because I heard that you were in [5]sore straits. Afterwards Seuthes here sent me many messengers, and made me many promises, if I would persuade you to go to him. 'I will give you, O Xenophon,' said he, 'my daughter, and if you have a daughter, I will buy[6] her in Thracian fashion.'[7] His daughter I did not marry,[8] as you well know, [9]although I have no wife. What did I do? I led you to a place from which I thought you could cross most

Digitized by Google

easily into Asia. This I thought was the best thing for you, and I knew you desired it. But when Aristarchos came with triremes and prevented your sailing across,[10] I assembled you, in order that we might take counsel what it [11] was necessary to do."

1. *προσδοκάω*. 2. *αἰτίαν ἔχω*. 3. I. **4**, 8. 4. Cf. I. **9**, 10. 5. I. **3**, 13. 6. II. **3**, 27. **7**. I. **2**, 15. 8. *γαμέω*. 9. What better way to turn this than by a clause? 10. Express by the prefix of the verb. 11. The subjunctive would be necessary in Latin. Would the indicative be right in Greek?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

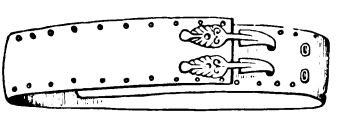
Xenophon's Defence. — (*Continued.*)

"How, therefore, have I done wrong in leading you where it seemed best to all of you to come? [1] I pray you, do not think I have deceived [2] you and kept what is yours. I suppose if Seuthes had given me anything, he would have given it [3] for this purpose, that by giving me less, it might not be necessary for him to give you more. If, therefore, you think this has been done, it is possible to make this arrangement [4] useless [5] to both of us, if you will [6] demand back from him the money due [7] you. For it is evident that, if I have anything from him, he will demand it back; and he would demand it justly. But that you may wonder more, I swear [8] to you that I have not even received what the other generals have.

Digitized by Google

'But are you not ashamed,' some one might say, 'to have been so deceived?' Fellow-soldiers, [9] would that I had not been so deceived by him whom I thought a friend to you and to me."

1. Omit. 2. I. **3**, 5. 3. I. **3**, 1. 4. Noun from *πράττω*. 5. *μάταιος*. 6. I. **2**, 11. 7. Omit and change the form of expression. 8. II. **2**, 9. 9. By what mood is such a wish expressed referring to the past and hence incapable of being realized?



ζώνη.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCIV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Sambaulas and his ugly Friend.

After this, Cyrus, observing[1] that one of his captains had as his guest and [2]companion at table an [3]exceedingly ugly-looking man, called the captain to him by name and spoke to him thus: "Sambaulas, do you take that young man who sits next to you, about with you, [4]according to the Greek custom, because he is so handsome?" "[5]Yes, by Zeus," said Sambaulas; "[6]at any rate I am pleased [7]with his conversation, and even with looking at him." They who were in the tent, upon hearing this remark, looked at the man, and when they saw that he was exceedingly ugly, all began to laugh; and one of them said, "[8]In the name of all the gods, Sambaulas, by what service[9] has this man so attached[10] himself to you?"

Digitized by Google

He said, "Friends, I will tell you. Whenever I have called upon him, either by night or by day, he never said he had no leisure [11]; he never obeyed lazily,[12] but [13] with the utmost despatch. Whenever I ordered him to do anything, I never saw him execute it [14] without activity, and he has made all the men in his tent like himself."

1. I. **2**, 4. 2. II. **5**, 27. 3. "Exceedingly" expressed by the prefix in ὑπέραισχρος. 4. κατά. 5. I. **7**, 9. 6. γοῦν, postpositive. 7. *Being with him*, συνών. 8. I. **6**, 6. 9. ἔργον. 10. ἀναρτάω. 11. I. **6**, 9. 12. βάδην. 13. Literally *running*, I. **5**, 2. 14. Express by the adverb ἀνιδρωτί.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCV.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Burying a Man Alive.

"I will tell you," said Xenophon, "what the circumstance[1] was, for it is at least[2] worth while to hear it. A man was left behind on account[3] of not being able to go on. I saw that the man was one of us, and I compelled[4] you (turning[5] to the soldier) to carry him, so that he might not perish[6]; for, as I think, the enemy were[7] close at our heels. After I had sent you forward I overtook[8] you. You had laid the man down and were digging[9] a hole, as if to bury[10] him. Thereupon I stopped and praised you. While some of us were standing by, the man yawned.[11] 'Why,[12] the man is alive!' [13]cried out the bystanders. 'Let him be alive as much as he pleases,' you replied, 'I, at any rate, won't carry him any longer.'

Digitized by Google

Then I struck you, for you seemed to me to know that he was alive." "But didn't the man die?" asked the soldier. "[14] Yes, by Zeus," answered Xenophon, "we shall all die, but for that reason must we be buried alive?"

1. The same word in Greek means *affair, thing*. 2. ἄξιος. 3. Use the infinitive with the article. 4. ἀναγκάζω. 5. What voice? 6. I. **2**, 25. 7. Don't try to think of a word for "close," nor for "heels." 8. The same word means *catch* in I. **8**, 20. 9. The same word means *quarry* in I. **5**, 5. 10. Compound the last word referred to with κατά. 11. χάσκω. 12. ἀλλά. 13. ἀνακράζω. 14. ναί. Cf. also I. **4**, 8.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCVI.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Cyrus visits his Grandfather.

[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1887.]

Until[1] he was twelve years old Cyrus was educated[2] among the Persians and followed the more simple [3] mode of life which was prescribed[4] by the Persian customs. But afterwards he went to his grandfather Astyages, king of the Medes. And he was amazed when he first saw his grandfather decked[5] with purple tunics and necklaces[6] and bracelets,[6] which were customary with the Medes; still, when his grandfather decked him with a beautiful robe,[6] [7] child as he was, and ambitious,[8] he was greatly delighted. When his mother asked him whether his father or his grandfather seemed to him more beautiful, he replied that

Digitized by Google

his father was by far the most beautiful man of all the Persians, but of all the Medes whom he had seen in the streets[9] and in the palace his grandfather seemed to be the most beautiful.

1. The same word means *as far as* in I. **7**, 15. 2. I. **9**, 2. 3. The same word means *life* in I. **1**, 1. 4. I. **6**, 10. 5. I. **9**, 23. 6. I. **2**, 27. 7. ἅτε with participle. 8. The same word means *feel piqued* in I. **4**, 7. 9. The same word means *road.*

ψέλιον.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCVII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Events in the Korinthian War.

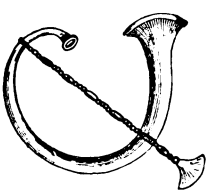
[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1889.]

After this the rest of the army was dismissed[1] to their various[2] cities, and Agesilaos [3]sailed away homewards. [4]In consequence of this the Athenians, [5]setting out from Korinth, and the Lakedaimonians [6]began hostilities. And most of the Korinthians, seeing their own country ravaged,[7] while the other allies of the Athenians were at peace, became desirous of peace themselves. But the other Korinthians with the Athenians and the Argives, learning that Korinth was in danger [8]of joining the Spartans again, devised a most impious deed, that they might dispose of those who [9]were inclined to peace. They chose[10] the last day

Digitized by Google

of a festival, on which they thought that they should find[11] a greater number in the market-place, and put to death many of the best citizens, even slaughtering[12] some who had taken refuge at the altars in the market-place.

1. I. **3**, 19. 2. Omit. 3. I. **3**, 14. 4. I. **3**, 11. 5. I. **1**, 9. 6. *πολεμέω*. 7. *δηόω*. 8. *λακωνίζω*. 9. *τρέπω*, perfect passive participle. 10. *προαιρέω*. 11. The common word for *catch, seize*. 12. *σφάττω*.



κέρας.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCVIII.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

How the Lakedaimonians treated Pharnabazos.

[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1890.]

Pharnabazos was satrap of Phrygia. He had long been the friend and ally of the Lakedaimonians, and had never said nor done anything treacherous[1] against them. He made their fleet strong[2] by providing[3] money, and on land fought [4]on their side. But they were not grateful[5] to him [6]although he was so friendly; for they burned down all the beautiful houses and parks which his father had left him [7]that he might take [8]pleasure in them; and sometimes[9] they fell in with his slaves and slew them. Agesilaos also marched into his country, burned some cities and plundered[10] others. All this was done while the Lakedaimonians and

Digitized by Google

Pharnabazos were allies. At length the satrap, since he could no longer enjoy[11] his own property, was compelled to go to war with those who had wronged him; for said he: "I have not now a meal[12] in my own country, unless, like the beasts, I [13]pick up [14]what you leave."

1. διπλόος. 2. I. **5**, 9. 3. παρέχω. 4. *With them.* 5. I. **4**, 15. 6. Express "although he was" in one word. 7. ἐφ' οἷς. 8. εὐφραίνομαι. 9. I. **5**, 2. 10. πορθέω = depopulor. 11. I. **3**, 5. 12. δεῖπνον. 13. The same word in Greek means *collect.* 14. What sort of a conditional sentence?

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE XCIX.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

Agesilaos gives away the daughter of Spithridates.

[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1892.]

Agesilaos had long desired[1] to [2]make the Paphlagonians revolt from the great king. So he was greatly pleased when Spithridates had persuaded them to do this, and he wished to [3]do him a service. Now this Spithridates had a beautiful daughter, and was himself one of the noblest[4] of the Persians. Agesilaos, therefore, sent for the king of the Paphlagonians, and asked him whether[5] he would marry[6] the girl.[7] And he answered that he would [8]with pleasure do whatever the Spartan thought best. So Agesilaos promised to man a trireme and to send the girl to Paphlagonia in it by sea. Then he marched away in order that he might

Digitized by Google

reach Dascyleium before it was winter[9]; for he wished to encamp there in the palace and park which belonged to Pharnabazos.

1. I. 9, 12. 2. "Make revolt": ἀφίστημι. 3. εὐεργετέω. 4. εὐγενής. 5. I. 8, 15. 6. γαμέω. 7. παῖς. 8. *Gladly.* 9. χειμών = hiems.

ὁπλίτης.

Digitized by Google

EXERCISE C.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

The Death of Cyrus.

[Harvard Entrance Examination, 1893.]

When Cyrus had routed the six thousand posted in front of the king, his cavalry [1] rushed on to the pursuit.[2] Thus Cyrus himself was left with only a few friends about him. At this crisis [3] he caught sight of the king not [4] far away. If Cyrus had [5] restrained himself, he might have won the victory and have slain the king; but crying out that he saw his brother, he rode at him and wounded [6] him in the body. Ktesias, the king's physician,[7] who wrote about the battle, speaks of this, and also says [8] that somebody hit Cyrus with a javelin [9] under the eye. Then the followers of the king and Cyrus fought with each other until many

Digitized by Google

were killed. Nobody knows who killed Cyrus; but he was found dead after the battle, and all his friends lay round him.

1. ὁρμάω. 2. Use a form of διώκω. 3. καιρός, ὁ. 4. πολὺ ἀπέχω. 5. ἀνέχομαι. 6. τιτρώσκω. 7. ἰατρός. 8. Omit in the Greek. 9. παλτόν.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

Digitized by Google